



# ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-085  
Thursday  
2 May 1991

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-085

### CONTENTS

2 May 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** On 6 May 1991, the DAILY REPORT will begin phasing in new radio and television sourcelines that reflect how a station identifies itself. This change eliminates the "Domestic Service" and "Television Service" designations in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

Prime Minister on Political Pluralism, Opposition [Bujumbura Radio] ..... 1

##### Gabon

New Political Party Formed; Leader Interviewed [Libreville Radio] ..... 1

##### Zaire

Mobutu's Return to Party Leadership Condemned [Libreville Radio] ..... 1

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

AFP Notes Lack of May Day Celebrations ..... 2

Meeting Held at Trade Union Hall [Addis Ababa Radio] ..... 2

##### Kenya

Foreign Minister Foresees Trade With South Africa [Nairobi Radio] ..... 3

Probe on Alleged Libyan Training of Youth Urged [SUNDAY TIMES 28 Apr] ..... 3

Minister Gives 1989 Provisional Census Results [Nairobi TV] ..... 3

Official Reminds Clergy To Obey Country's Law [Nairobi TV] ..... 3

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela: 9 May Demands Deadline Remains 'Firm' [Umtata Radio] ..... 4

Hani Softens Demands After U.S. Talks [BUSINESS DAY 25 Apr] ..... 4

Cosatu Supports 9 May Ultimatum [SAPA] ..... 4

ANC To Increase Number on Executive Committee [NEW NATION 26 Apr-2 May] ..... 4

ANC Asked To Detail 'Elaborate Plan' Charges [SAPA] ..... 5

ANC Denies Buthelezi's 'Preposterous' Allegation [SAPA] ..... 5

Buthelezi Calls for Political Reconciliation [Johannesburg Radio] ..... 5

Police Call Soweto May Day Curfew, Weapons Ban [SAPA] ..... 5

Cosatu General Secretary Addresses May Day Rally [SAPA] ..... 5

Holomisa Says Homelands Perpetuate Tribalism [SAPA] ..... 6

Mangope Says Bophuthatswana To Remain Independent [SAPA] ..... 6

W. Mandela Remark on Colored Community Scored [SAPA] ..... 7

Planning Minister Reports 2 Million Squatters [SAPA] ..... 7

1 May Press Review on Current Issues, Problems [THE CITIZEN, etc.] ..... 7

\* Chris Hani on ANC Leadership, Negotiations [NEW ERA Mar/Apr/May] ..... 8

\* Mining Projects Under Way Despite Recession [ENGINEERING NEWS 15 Mar] ..... 11

\* Unions Set Up Workers College in Western Cape [THE NEW NATION 28 Mar] ..... 13

- \* ESKOM Regional Power Plan Detailed [ENGINEERING NEWS 15 Mar] ..... 13
- \* Valve Manufacturer Supplying Hong Kong Harbor [ENGINEERING NEWS 28 Mar] ..... 14

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

- Government, UNITA Sign Peace Accords 1 May [Lisbon Radio] ..... 15
- Savimbi on 'Preliminary Agreement' [AFP] ..... 15
- Further Savimbi Comments [Lisbon International] ..... 15
- Cease-Fire Begins 15 May [Lisbon Radio] ..... 15
- \* Events at UNITA's Seventh Congress Viewed ..... 16
- \* Objectives Outlined [Lisbon SEMANARIO 16 Mar] ..... 16
- Foreign Representation [Lisbon SEMANARIO 16 Mar] ..... 17
- Ideology Analyzed [Lisbon SEMANARIO 23 Mar] ..... 18
- Activities, Site Described [Lisbon PUBLICO 23 Mar] ..... 19

### Mozambique

- Ressano Garcia Attack 'Clear Message' to Frelimo [Johannesburg TV] ..... 22
- Rome Peace Talks Set To Begin 3 May [Maputo Radio] ..... 22

## WEST AFRICA

### Benin

- Soglo Sends Reassurances on 'Improved' Health [Cotonou Radio] ..... 23

### Burkina Faso

- Compaore Views Trade Unions, Democratization [Ouagadougou Radio] ..... 23

### The Gambia

- Subversion Against Other Nations Termed 'Crime' [AFP] ..... 24

### Ivory Coast

- Paper Calls Houphouet-Boigny Tribalist [NOUVEL HORIZON 22 Apr] ..... 24

### Liberia

- Sawyer Offers NPFL Supreme Court Choices [AFP] ..... 25
- Sawyer Addresses Legislative Assembly 29 Apr [Monrovia Radio] ..... 25

### Niger

- Tuaregs Trial Suspended While Court Examined [Niamey Radio] ..... 26
- Opposition Party Protests Trial [Niamey Radio] ..... 26
- Ethnic Considerations Viewed [Niamey Radio] ..... 26
- 44 Tuaregs Acquitted of Charges [PANA] ..... 27

### Nigeria

- Bauchi Death Toll Reportedly Reaches 246 [AFP] ..... 27
- Anglican Bishop on Foreign Involvement [London International] ..... 27
- Katsina Governor Warns Students Against Rioting [Kaduna Radio] ..... 28
- Gongola State Bans Open Air Preaching [Lagos Radio] ..... 28

Sierra Leone

UK To Assist Country in Fighting Rebels [Freetown Radio]	28
Refugees Said Captured Near Border by NPFL [Freetown Radio]	29



## Burundi

### Prime Minister on Political Pluralism, Opposition

EA2604100591 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French  
1800 GMT 24 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Mr. Adrien Sibomana, the prime minister and minister of planning, today met the national press. This is a periodic meeting, which on the one hand allows the minister to discover current trends of opinion in Bujumbura and in the country, and on the other hand allows the journalists to familiarize themselves with government priority programs from a reliable source. [passage omitted]

In politics, particularly concerning the democratic process launched in the country, Mr. Adrien Sibomana, the prime minister and minister of planning, thinks that one should not confuse democracy with a multiparty political system.

[Begin recording] [Sibomana] I think that there is first a correction to be made. Democracy should not be confused with multiparty political systems. There are countries with multiparty political systems which are dictatorships. There are single party countries where people have more liberties than in the multiparty countries, where the press is freer and human rights are more respected. As far as we are concerned, we do not intend to confuse a multiparty political system with democracy. Rather, we think that having multiple parties is the pluralism of ideas. It must be accepted that other people think differently from you, and suggest economic programs or other political ideas which are very different from yours. This way people will have a wider choice. I even think that whoever talks about choice and elections, talks about a pluralism of options. Thus, I think the management of a multiparty political system is not a problem for the government. It will only be the question of planning it. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Can we talk about opposition in our country? How is it at present?

[Sibomana] Yes, in all countries, whether there is only one party or multiple parties, there is always a certain opposition, as there are always ideas contrary to those of the prevailing power. This is clear. In Burundi, I can affirm that ideas exist which are not necessarily those of the National Unity and Progress Party and which are not part of the philosophy of the current power. The only thing I could deplore is that often the initiators of the ideas do not air them necessarily to bring about a better democracy but often to preach (?chaos). This is what is dangerous. Otherwise the opposition has always been and will always be there. This is very normal. Burundians should not fear this. Rather, they should feel reassured because, in a multiparty, liberal, and open system at least one knows what is happening; the expression of people's feelings is out in the open. We hope that Burundians who want to be in the opposition will be able

to do this, but in the open, not hiding or trying to use ill-advised means. [end recording]

## Gabon

### New Political Party Formed; Leader Interviewed

AB2204101691 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
0730 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] In Gabon, a new political party is born. It is known as the People's Unity Party [PUP], an organization formed by a former dignitary of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG], (Lucas Tom Ayida). Speaking to Francis Allain Ngouago, (Lucas Ayida) defines his party's objectives. Let us listen to him:

[Begin (Ayida) recording] The party which I have formed is simply called the PUP, People's Unity Party. We will make national unity the focal point of our program. We will draw up a charter for this party that will spell out in all areas of state intervention the measures we intend to implement. I place myself, ideologically, in the center because I am first and foremost a liberal. I have formed a political movement to establish in Gabon a society based on work. I have formed a movement that will lead Gabon to a situation in which everyone will be cared for. There is a Ministry of Decentralization which, since its formation, has not written a single line, whereas it has a significant program designed to provide the Gabonese with the opportunity to care for themselves, to be themselves, and to bring government closer to the governed. [end recording]

## Zaire

### Mobutu's Return to Party Leadership Condemned

AB0105100291 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1230 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Text] President Mobutu Sese Seko has agreed to take up once again the leadership of his former political party, the Popular Movement for Renewal. The opposition has condemned this attitude of partiality, saying that the Zairian head of state has behaved as a judge in his own case.

Yesterday was the anniversary of Zaire's restoration to a multiparty political system. This anniversary coincided with the peaceful march by the Union for Democracy and Progress, UDPS, which has not succeeded, since Monday, 22 April, to draw large crowds to participate in these protest activities. Yesterday, security forces arrested many UDPS activists as a preventive measure, according to Zairian authorities.

## Ethiopia

### AFP Notes Lack of May Day Celebrations

AB0105194291 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT  
1 May 91

[Text] Nairobi, May 1 (AFP)—Ethiopia's embattled government, facing rebel advances on all sides, held no May Day celebrations Wednesday for the first time in 17 years, residents of the capital, Addis Ababa, said.

The residents, contacted by telephone from Nairobi, said there had been no May Day parade, traditionally addressed by President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The only May Day item on Ethiopian state radio, monitored by the BBC, was a speech by party official Tadesse Tamirat to a Workers' Party rally in the capital.

Mr. Tamirat did not mention the president, who has offered to resign if his departure would preserve national unity. Mr. Tamirat praised the army for keeping the rebels at bay.

The Mengistu government is facing mounting pressure from rebels who last week advanced to within 105 kilometres (65 miles) of Addis Ababa.

### Meeting Held at Trade Union Hall

EA0105152591 Addis Ababa Domestic Service  
in Amharic 0930 GMT 1 May 91

[Text] International labor day, May Day, is being celebrated throughout Ethiopia. In this respect, a meeting was held here in Addis Ababa this morning at the Ethiopian Trade Union [ETU] hall. May Day was also marked in factories, farms, and similar service and production sectors. Negash Muhammad, who followed the meeting at ETU hall has the following report:

[Negash] It is the 17th time that May Day has been marked in our country; in other countries they are celebrating it for the 102d time. International labor day is being marked in our country by giving special attention to the current situation in the country. Representatives of various factories, service institutions, and trade unions took part in the celebrations at the Addis Ababa ETU hall. On this day the world's workers recall the struggle they have waged for the preservation of their freedom and the strengthening of their unity. They celebrate their victories and plan their future struggle. In our country, it is being marked by recounting the rights the working class has achieved in their struggle to date. The working class in our country will mark the day by recounting the struggle waged by the broad masses in general, and the working class in particular, over the past 17 years in defense of Ethiopia's freedom and unity, and the preservation of the people's peace.

Inasmuch as today's May Day is being marked at a time when our country's unity, the peace of its people, and its centuries-old history is in a very grave situation because

of the offensive by the Sha'biyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] and Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front], assisted by foreign forces who never want to see peace in our country, it is a day on which the working class reaffirms its pledge to save our unity, peace, and history from collapse.

In a speech to the gathering at the ETU hall, Comrade Tadesse Tamirat, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the ETU, noted that Ethiopian workers mark this May Day by renewing their pledge to make every necessary sacrifice in the struggle to safeguard the unity and history of Ethiopia by standing alongside the broad masses of the country.

[Begin Tadesse recording] We, the workers of Ethiopia, mark today's May Day by renewing our earlier pledges to make the appropriate sacrifice in the struggle to safeguard our country's unity and sovereignty and hand over a clean slate to the coming generation by participating in the decisive people's struggle alongside the broad masses. [end recording]

[Negash] Comrade Tadesse Tamirat noted that Ethiopian workers have for a long time engaged in struggles that demand great sacrifices for their country's unity, the preservation of freedom, and the building of the country's economy, and have scored victories in this respect. Comrade Tadesse Tamirat went on to say that workers express their great respect and appreciation for the prestigious struggle of the heroic Revolutionary Army and people's militia who are at the war front in a bid to neutralize the war being jointly waged by the Sha'biyyah and Weyane in a bid to dismember the country.

[Begin Tadesse recording] We, the workers of Ethiopia, would like to take this opportunity to express our great respect and appreciation for our Revolutionary Army. [applause] [end recording]

[Negash] Comrade Tadesse Tamirat noted that the entire working class has wholeheartedly accepted the resolutions passed by the third extraordinary congress of the national Shengo [parliament] which seeks peaceful and political solutions to the problem, and the call to safeguard the unity of the country, adding that the working class is determined, more than ever before, to make the necessary sacrifices for the implementation of the Shengo resolutions.

[Begin Tadesse recording] As we, the workers of Ethiopia, have made the necessary sacrifices in implementing all previous Shengo resolutions, we reaffirm our determination to implement the historic resolutions of the third extraordinary congress of the national Shengo aimed at solving our complex problems, resolutions which have been accepted by genuine citizens and peace-loving forces. [end recording]

[Negash] Comrade Tadesse Tamirat noted that the working class, apart from being deployed at the war front to stave off the war by the Sha'biyyah and Weyane, will

make every sacrifice asked of them by increasing output and production in their institutions.

[EAU advises that "this item was the only report on May Day activities in Ethiopia carried in the radio's main midday bulletin. Our monitors say they cannot recall a May Day since Mengistu came to power when he has not addressed a parade. In the past few years these addresses have been delivered at around 0615-0630 GMT and relayed by the radio."]

## Kenya

### Foreign Minister Foresees Trade With South Africa

EA2404201091 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 24 Apr 91

[Text] Kenya has been in the forefront in the struggle for independence for the whole of Africa and will be in a position to trade with South Africa as soon as the situation in the country changes. The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah, said this today when he met the African National Congress [ANC] representative in Kenya, Mr. Edward Makhasi, in his office. He said that Kenya should be prepared to join the rest of the world in economic and political relations with a free South Africa. Mr. Makhasi thanked President Moi for the support and assistance that the Kenyan Government had accorded the ANC.

### Probe on Alleged Libyan Training of Youth Urged

EA2904102891 Nairobi SUNDAY TIMES in English  
28 Apr 91 p 3

[KNA report]

[Excerpt] The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr. Kanyi Waithaka, has called for a thorough investigation into claims that some Nyeri youths have been taken to Libya for guerrilla training.

Mr. Kanyi said parents whose children are missing should be sought and their names given to the authorities so that they could explain their whereabouts.

He was speaking on Friday [26 April] at the Nyeri Moi complex, where the central provincial commissioner,

Mr. Victor Mosonga, led the wananchi [citizens] in this year's tree-planting ceremony. [passage omitted]

### Minister Gives 1989 Provisional Census Results

EA2804084291 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1800 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Kenya's population stands at 21.4 million people according to provisional results of the 1989 national census. The minister for planning and national development, Zachary Onyonka, said that the figure fell short of the projected 23.8 million. Urban population grew by 4.9 percent to 3.7 million.

### Official Reminds Clergy To Obey Country's Law

EA0105132091 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1800 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] KANU [Kenya African National Union] headquarters has reminded clergymen in the country as well as followers of the faith under their guardianship that they have a duty as citizens of Kenya to obey the laws of the land. In a statement issued today by the ruling party and signed by Secretary General Joseph Kamotho, the party supported the action taken by the police last weekend at Giगतिका Market in dispersing a crowd that had gathered for a crusade led by Reverend Timothy Njoya of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa. The crusade had been declared illegal by the provincial administration.

In a statement Kamotho said the police acted within the law and quoted a section of the law which empowers law enforcement agents to intervene when a situation threatens to assume riotous proportions. He said under article eight of the KANU manifesto, the Kenya police and administration police forces will continue to maintain and enhance their pursuit of security by effective enforcement of the Kenyan law and at the same time take steps to improve their public image.

The statement said that had Njoya and his associates adhered to regulations governing the holding of public meetings outside the precincts of their church, security agents would not have been constrained to disperse the gathering. The statement said that the likes of Njoya should never be allowed to misuse their positions to endanger the lives and security of Kenyans.

**Mandela: 9 May Demands Deadline Remains 'Firm'**

*MB2604092291 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0900 GMT 26 Apr 91*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela has arrived back from his overseas trip. He says the ANC's 9 May deadline to the government remains very firm. At a media conference at Jan Smuts Airport, Mandela said that unless all the ANC's demands are addressed, no discussions will take place with the government.

Mandela described his talks with British Prime Minister John Major in London as very cordial, but said no decision was reached on the sanctions issue. He also said he met former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during the visit.

Mandela says he may meet with State President F.W. de Klerk soon, but definitely not after 9 May if the ANC's demands are not addressed.

**Hani Softens Demands After U.S. Talks**

*MB2504150991 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 25 Apr 91 p 3*

[Article by Simon Barber: "Hani Softens Stance After U.S. Govt Talks"]

[Text] Washington—Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK,—ANC military wing] chief of staff Chris Hani softened his rhetoric yesterday and indicated the ANC was flexible on its May 9 ultimatum and on the creation of self-defence units.

His new tone followed separate meetings on Tuesday with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Geoffrey Davidow and White House Africa specialist Robert Frazier.

Appearing at the National Press Club, Hani gave every sign the ANC recognised that the demands contained in its April 5 open letter to President F.W. de Klerk would not be entirely met and that it stood to gain little from breaking off negotiations.

What the ANC now sought, he said, was a "constructive response" which it would "consider in its totality." The organisation was also ready to "discuss with government the whole question of self-defence units."

He made it clear that Davidow had strongly criticised the creation of defence units, and had warned him that the strategy could lead to SA [South Africa] becoming a new Lebanon.

Hani also said, with some resignation, that he had been told by the administration that it hoped to start lifting sanctions within two to three months.

In contrast to remarks at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on Tuesday, in which he portrayed relations between the ANC and government as a virtual deadlock, he now said there was "broad agreement" with government on the need for a non-racial democracy, and the only major difference was on the "modalities" of how to achieve one.

Asked about the ANC's economic programme, he compared the movement's policies with those of the NP [National Party] when it took power in 1948.

He noted that Afrikaners had been economically deprived in much the same way black South Africans were now, and had used the state to redress the balance by nationalising certain industries and subsidising the purchase of land.

**Cosatu Supports 9 May Ultimatum**

*MB2904190791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1839 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg April 29 SAPA—The Congress of South African Trade Unions [Cosatu] fully supports the African National Congress' May 9 deadline for the government to take steps to end the violence.

In a statement released on Monday Cosatu said they also rejected the conference on violence called by the government.

At a Central Executive Committee [CEC] meeting, Cosatu considered reports from its own structures, the ANC, and the SA [South African] Communist Party about the current violence and a planned offensive timed to coincide with May Day rallies.

"The assessment of the CEC was that the state is directly involved in various ways in orchestrating this violence, and that employers share responsibility for their failure to bring pressure to bear to end the violence against their own workers," the statement said.

Cosatu said they would consider calling a general strike if the threatened attacks materialised, or if the government failed to take steps to end the violence.

They called on all Cosatu members to isolate those attempting to create violence, and to arm themselves to actively participate in self-defence units.

**ANC To Increase Number on Executive Committee**

*MB2604124791 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 26 Apr-2 May 91 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "ANC's NEC Plans"]

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] draft constitution, currently being discussed by branches, makes provision for a 128-person National Executive Committee (NEC) with a three year term of office.

Four officer bearers—the president, deputy president, secretary general and treasurer general—and 75 additional members will be elected at the June conference.

Apart from these 79 people, the draft recommends that the NEC be empowered to co-opt a further 15, to ensure that the structure is representative of all South Africans.

Thirty four seats are set aside for ex-officio NEC members. The ANC Women's League [ANCWL] is allocated 17 of these seats. These will be taken up by the ANCWL's 15 regional chairpersons, the national president and secretary.



Fifteen seats are allocated to regional chairpersons of the ANC. The remaining two are set aside for the ANC Youth League [ANCYL]. The draft recommends that these seats should preferably be filled by the national chairperson and general secretary of the ANCYL.

The apparent motivation for the Youth League only getting two positions as opposed to the ANCWL's 17 is the fact that the ANCYL has among its ranks youth between 14 and 17 years of age, who are too young to be full members of the ANC.

#### **ANC Asked To Detail 'Elaborate Plan' Charges**

*MB2704150991 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1455 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg April 27 SAPA—Immediate arrangements have been made for a senior police officer to contact the ANC [African National Congress] about allegations of an elaborate plan to cripple the organisation between April 30 and May 9.

Capt Craig Kotze, speaking on behalf of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, told SAPA from Cape Town on Saturday [27 April] afternoon: "We urgently appeal to the ANC to provide us with all the relevant information at their disposal to enable the South African Police [SAP] to investigate the claims and if necessary take preventive steps. Arrangements will immediately be made for a senior police officer to contact the ANC regarding these claims," Law and Order spokesman Capt Kotze said.

Part of the strategy against the ANC, according to a statement read by ANC Secretary-General Alfred Nzo at a media conference at the Mandela home in Soweto on Saturday, was the assassination of key regional and branch officials.

Capt Kotze also reacted to the ANC statement's mention of the "confessions of Sipho Madlala, an operative of the SADF [South African Defense Force] military intelligence unit who was involved in the assassination of Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo on February 25 this year".

The ANC statement added: "According to him (Mr Madlala), the operation was undertaken on the instructions of officers of the security branch of the SAP."

Capt Kotze reacted on Saturday: "Because the allegations made by Mr Madlala could be crucial in determining the authenticity of the ANC's latest claims, we also urgently appeal to the ANC to produce him as rapidly as possible.

"The South African Police has already given an undertaking [as received] that Mr Madlala will be questioned in the presence of an ANC lawyer."

#### **ANC Denies Buthelezi's 'Preposterous' Allegation**

*MB2904204691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2015 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg April 29 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has denied the "preposterous"

allegation that the ANC was involved in a plot to kidnap KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's children.

In a statement on Monday night the ANC said: "As for other issues raised by the chief minister relating to the ANC press statement on impending violence, issued last Saturday, the subsequent events and carnage speak for themselves".

Chief Buthelezi made the allegations in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday morning.

#### **Buthelezi Calls for Political Reconciliation**

*MB2804180191 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[Text] South Africa's economy will have to expand at more than six percent a year for at least a decade if there is to be any hope of stemming poverty and its effects. The president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told Rotarians at a function near Estcourt, in Natal, that for this reason South Africa could not afford to do the wrong thing politically. Dr. Buthelezi said that before democracy could be established all races had to be reconciled and all South Africans had to be committed to a working democracy. He said South Africa would not be saved by political leaders but by what he referred to as the human decency of people.

#### **Police Call Soweto May Day Curfew, Weapons Ban**

*MB3004175191 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1347 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg April 30 SAPA—The SA [South African] Police would strictly enforce the dusk-to-dawn curfew in Soweto from Tuesday night to prevent bloodshed during May Day celebrations, they said in a statement in Johannesburg on Tuesday afternoon.

Colonel J.L. de Vries said police would also confiscate all "non-traditional weapons" before a rally planned by the ANC/SACP/Cosatu [African National Congress-South African Communist Party-Congress of South African Trade Unions] at Orlando Stadium.

"No person will be permitted to board any train whilst carrying dangerous weapons, and dangerous weapons will also not be allowed to be taken into the stadium."

Police reinforcements, he added, had been brought into the sprawling township. Col de Vries also urged political leaders to ensure their supporters were peaceful during and after scheduled celebrations.

#### **Cosatu General Secretary Addresses May Day Rally**

*MB0105043091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0012 GMT 1 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 1 SAPA—The struggle for the vote will be meaningless without economic freedom, Congress of South African Trade Unions [Cosatu] General Secretary Mr Jay Naidoo told a May Day rally in Port Elizabeth on Wednesday.

Mr Naidoo called on all major partners in the economy to enter into genuine negotiations, which would focus on an economic reconstruction programme for the country.

He said such a programme should ensure both economic growth and social justice, as well as creating jobs and redistributing wealth.

Workers had to ensure that the economy was restructured to meet the needs of the people, the majority of whom were living in poverty. "Our people want houses, jobs, food and clothing—not guns and bullets," he added.

He said South Africa was facing three challenges, a political crisis, violence and how to transform the economy to meet the needs of the majority.

Mr Naidoo accused State President F.W. de Klerk of being stubborn and of refusing to remove all obstacles in the path of negotiations.

"We are calling for all South Africans regardless of race, colour, sex, creed to vote for a constituent assembly to draw up a democratic constitution," he added.

He warned people to be vigilant of provocateurs who wanted to divide the oppressed with talks of fighting the Zulus or Xhosas—"our only fight is against apartheid", he added.

Mr Naidoo said vigilantes wearing red headbands were attacking ordinary innocent people and not supporters of the African National Congress or Cosatu.

Referring to Mr de Klerk's proposed peace conference, Mr Naidoo said Cosatu was not prepared to be part of Mr de Klerk's publicity stunts, adding that an independent and impartial body should convene a peace conference.

### **Holomisa Says Homelands Perpetuate Tribalism**

*MB2504104391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2049 GMT 24 Apr 91*

[Text] Durban April 24 SAPA—Transkeian leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said on Wednesday [24 Apr] homeland states had no place in a future democratic South Africa. "These homeland structures are transitory and should under no circumstances be seen as a feature of a future non-racial and non-ethnic South Africa," he said at a luncheon hosted by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa.

"The perpetuation of ethnicity and tribalism in any guise is a doomed strategy," Gen Holomisa said. In his speech he also said Parliament would have to give way to a forum that would hammer out a democratic constitution.

"It will be necessary at a certain stage that... The South African Parliament be dissolved in favour of a truly democratic negotiating forum which should be charged with the responsibility.

"A lasting and acceptable solution will be grassroots participation by all the people of South Africa in making decisions on a future constitutional model," he concluded.

### **Mangope Says Bophuthatswana To Remain Independent**

*MB3004103691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1008 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[By Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Mmabatho April 30 SAPA—Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope on Tuesday clung to his country's independence during an address to mark the 13th session of the homeland's Parliament.

He said although his government had in the past indicated it wanted to participate in the process of negotiations, "our involvement in such a process...does not imply that we thereby relinquish our independence and sovereignty".

"Our involvement is essential since the future of the whole sub-continent is stake."

President Mangope was speaking as several hundred soldiers and police lined the route to Parliament, apparently on standby for a threatened march organised by the local ANC [African National Congress] branch.

Earlier, sources said local ANC chairman Job Mokgoro and several others had been detained opposite a shopping centre in Mmabatho as they were preparing to march to protest against Mr Mangope's rule. But this could not immediately be confirmed by Bophuthatswana police official Colonel Dave George who said he would make enquiries about the allegations.

Students at the University of Bophuthatswana also told SAPA they were teargassed and sjambokked [whipped] on the campus.

In his speech, the homeland president said "detractors" had misinterpreted his administration's stance on the process of change.

The homeland could not be wished away and its independence could not be made to disappear.

"It's existence is based on history. It is based on the fact that there has always been and always will be a Tswana nation. The modest birth of Bophuthatswana 13 years ago symbolised a rebirth of the Tswana nation."

He added that Bophuthatswana also represented the restoration of the territory of British Bechuanaland which was annexed to the Cape Colony in 1895.

"Our present state has been born as the result of a mandate obtained from the people of Bophuthatswana.

"When Transkei, Venda and Ciskei indicated their willingness to be reincorporated into the so-called new South Africa—and by implication to abandon their sovereignty—all eyes turned to Bophuthatswana in anticipation of a similar announcement."

He said his government was not prepared to make what he described as hasty and ill-considered announcements on an issue which would have a tremendous impact on the lives of millions of people.

"The future position of the Republic of South Africa is presently still too uncertain for anyone to accurately predict the ultimate outcome. Will there be adequate protection and scope for the needs of specific language, cultural and religious groups," he asked.

#### **W. Mandela Remark on Colored Community Scored**

*MB2904165791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1421 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Parliament April 29 SAPA—The statement by Mrs Winnie Mandela last week that the coloured community had come about as a result of whites raping black woman was disgraceful, the leader of the House of Representatives, Mr Miley Richards, said on Monday.

Speaking during debate on the state president's vote, he said "with the greatest respect and love of the lady", this had not been the case.

"It is disgraceful that a lady of her stature can describe the birth of a nation in this way. The lady must understand we take exception to this. It is the most disgraceful declaration ever by a person of standing in the community."

#### **Planning Minister Reports 2 Million Squatters**

*MB3004181891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1710 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] House of Assembly April 30 SAPA—There were 864 squatter camps in South Africa with more than 2 million inhabitants, the minister of planning, provincial affairs and national housing, Mr Hernus Kriel, said on Tuesday.

He said in a written reply to a question from Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP [Conservative Party] nom [nomination]) that of the 864 squatter camps mentioned in the minister's reply, the nine squatter camps which had the highest number of squatters were:

Diepmeadow (soweto)(97,314), Embalenhle (Secunda)(103,600), Kwaguga (Witbank)(55,080), Soweto-by-the-Sea/KwaZakhele/Zwide(130,000), Uitenhage (60,128), Inanda (245,000), and Groutville (Lower Tugela)(60,000).

#### **1 May Press Review on Current Issues, Problems**

*MB0105104991*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE CITIZEN**

De Klerk Must Share Violence 'Reassurance' With Nation—"The confident State President gives the impression that everything is under control and that nothing really worries him," states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 29 April. "It is good if this is so, since if he were to appear hesitant, or unsure, his opponents would exploit this as weakness." However, De Klerk tends to "play things close to his chest" so that when he told heart surgeon Professor Chris Barnard that he has no cause to leave the country because of the violence, many people would like him to "share this reassurance with the nation."

#### **CITY PRESS**

De Klerk Must Conduct Personal Investigation into Death Squads—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 28 April in a page 10 editorial says "the startling revelations this week by Sipho Alfred Madlala about the covert operations of the death squads has put a spanner in the works of Magnus Malan's defence department and has once more prompted calls for him to resign. From what Madlala has said in a sworn affidavit, it is clear that the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] is alive and well despite an assurance by Malan that it had been disbanded." Whether certain elements within the Defence Force operate these death missions with or without Malan's knowledge, "the responsibility is now on President De Kerk to personally conduct an investigation."

ANC Loses Battle To Win Hearts of International Community—Khulu Sibiyi writes in his "My Way" column on the same page that Chris Hani's visit to the United States "negated all Nelson Mandela's good work for the ANC cause during his visit to the U.S. in June last year." Sibiyi asks if the ANC is perhaps not "fighting a losing battle to win the hearts and minds of the international community as it enters the last mile on the road to a new South Africa?" He believes Mandela was "made to play second fiddle to the State President" by following in the footsteps of F.W. de Klerk in Europe. The ANC also "missed a golden opportunity" by not addressing the sanctions issue at its consultative conference in December. Finally, the ANC "must now realise it cannot go it alone in shaping the future of this country. Neither can it bask any longer in an assumed international sympathy for its cause. It now needs the support of like-minded organisations if it is ever to topple the National Party." "De Klerk and the National Party are busy scoring dramatic goals, while we are conceding them at an alarming rate."

#### **TRANSVALER**

ANC Must Accept Sanctions Can No Longer Succeed—The ANC "should realize its old [sanctions] methods to punish the government can no longer succeed," warns a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 26 April. "The ANC should accept its sanctions defeat, instead of continuing to play an impudent role. The economy has been stuck long enough. The ANC will do itself and the country a disfavor if it tries to wreck a possible remedy."

#### **DIE BURGER**

World Opinion Against ANC—"With actions such as its controversial ultimatum to the government and threats of mass action, the ANC unavoidably worsened thinking abroad about the irreversibility of its commitment to peaceful constitutional changes," says a page 14 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 26 April. "Opposed to this the government holds, under the leadership of President F.W. de Klerk, the initiative and can set the tone internationally, as the president's successful trips abroad have shown."

**BEELD**

No Time for Negotiations Delays—Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 29 April in a page 8 editorial believes the country is at a point where "South Africans should begin to negotiate with one another to find solutions. The process can no longer be postponed." Law and order should be the first talking point and then the new constitution. "Further delays by the ANC will strengthen the suspicion that the organization is trying to promote its own interests instead of national interests. Mr Nelson Mandela's image as a statesman and reconciliator is unfortunately beginning to look increasingly like a wax model."

**THE NAMIBIAN**

'Peoples Justice' Morally Unacceptable—"The controversy over the killing of two men in Katutura recently—a result of 'peoples justice'—may be understandable under the circumstances, but it is not morally acceptable," states the page 7 editorial in Windhoek **THE NAMIBIAN** in English on 26 April. "Even though residents responsible for the deaths of two alleged criminals trying to rob an elderly man may feel that police inefficiency forced them to commit murder, it is still an unacceptable argument." The police, on the other hand, "should be seen to be taking action in such cases."

**TIMES OF NAMIBIA**

Criticism of President's Expensive Trips—Referring to President Sam Nujoma's trip to Lesotho, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, Windhoek **TIMES OF NAMIBIA** in English on 26 April says in a page 2 editorial it "cannot help but wonder what countries like Tanzania and Lesotho have to offer Namibia, or what Namibia has to offer them. Surely the mere building up of goodwill in Africa cannot justify the expense of these trips?"

**DIE REPUBLIKEIN**

Government Favors Army Above Police—"We may be wrong but we cannot avoid the impression that the present government has more sentiment for the Army than it does for the police," states a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg **DIE REPUBLIKEIN** in Afrikaans on 26 April. "If our deductions are correct, it is time the government pays serious attention to the morale and the needs of the police force. They are one of the pillars on which a healthy community and a calm state can build."

**\* Chris Hani on ANC Leadership, Negotiations**

91AF0987A Cape Town **NEW ERA** in English  
Mar/Apr/May 91 pp 8-11

[Interview with MK leader Chris Hani, member of the ANC National Executive Committee; place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] The ANC [African National Congress] has developed a very bad public relations profile. Journalists complain that spokespeople don't turn up for interviews. Even at mass meetings, some NEC [National Executive Committee] members fail to arrive.

[Answer] It would be wrong for the ANC to dismiss media criticism of our inefficiency and incompetence. I am not using this as a lame excuse but we are trying to acquire administrative skills. We have had to rebuild and revamp to cope with the many demands on us.

Our people demand our presence virtually throughout the country. They want to see leadership, the face of the ANC. Business people want to see us because they want to know how we are going to run the economy. Universities and schools also want to discuss what sort of educational system we are going to have. There are also demands from the international community.

From time to time we discuss our shortcomings and we are trying as best we can to cope with all these pressing demands. Personally, I think we have not done badly, but we need to improve a lot.

[Question] Another problem is the ANC's internal communication and democratic procedures. Members complained at the December Consultative Conference that they had not been consulted on some key policy decisions.

[Answer] It is important to consult the membership of the ANC on fundamental questions. I do believe the question of suspension of armed actions and related activities was such a fundamental question. The delegates were able to criticise the leadership on this issue. The deputy president agreed there was a need to consult on fundamental issues. But he also wanted to distinguish the need for the leadership to take certain initiatives, because the membership give the leadership a mandate to carry out decisions. They leave to the leadership the modalities of doing this. The leadership is surely not expected to go back to the membership on every issue which is of no fundamental importance.

At the same time, our strong point will be the recognition and institutionalisation of the right of the members of the ANC to turn the ANC inside out or upside down in a constructive way. People must feel that this is their organisation, that it doesn't belong to the leadership.

[Question] There is some anger among ANC members that the All-Party Congress idea was sprung on them in the 8 January statement, that it was never raised at the December conference.

[Answer] At the December conference, the ANC leadership was told to proceed with talking to the regime about the removal of all obstacles. The modalities of carrying on talks about talks could not have been spelt out there. Despite criticism levelled at the suspension of armed struggle without consultation, the primary motivation on the part of the ANC leadership was to maintain the momentum of talks about talks. Similarly, the All-Party Congress is seen as a process of exchange of views between ourselves and other organisations which are committed to the struggle against apartheid, as well as with the regime. And the leadership has quickly pointed out that even the All-Party Congress is indexed to the removal of obstacles to free political activity.



[Question] Unless the All-Party Congress initiative was only conceived in the three weeks after the conference and before 8 January, would it not have been better to raise it in December and tap the members' ideas on it?

[Answer] I take the point. But everyone should accept the dynamism of our struggle. So many things are happening in our country, so fast. Much as it would have been desirable to send this issue to the regions, I think that in a key message on 8 January, it is always important to come out with something fresh, because we are not only addressing ANC members. I am not impatient or quarrelling with comrades who say that it should have been done in a different manner, that probably we should have gone to the regions. But while acknowledging their right to be critical, the All-Party initiative does not spell out a position that is diametrically opposed to decisions taken at the December Conference.

[Question] Activists say that the initiative was also not discussed beforehand with Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] or the SACP [South African Communist Party]. What is the purpose of mandate of the alliance in terms of initiatives like this?

[Answer] Formally, the All-Party Congress was not discussed with the SACP and Cosatu. But the leadership of Party, most of whom are also members of the NEC of the ANC, participated as members and leaders of the ANC. After this there was an important discussion on the issue within the Alliance. Areas of concern about how this issue was handled were tabulated. It was also accepted that it is going to be extremely important in future to consult and discuss the questions of strategy and tactics as we wage our struggle. Subsequently the idea of the All-Party Congress was endorsed by the Tripartite Alliance.

Organisations involved in the business of struggle will commit some mistakes, but they will be quick to sit down in a frank and constructive manner to raise these things. At the end of the day, such organisations will emerge stronger and more united. This is the case in regard to the Tripartite Alliance.

[Question] When the leadership suspended the armed struggle—in contradiction to the Harare Declaration's call for a mutually acceptable ceasefire—it argued that the Declaration should not be interpreted inflexibly. Now the All-Party Congress is being legitimised by reference to the Declaration, and there is even dispute about whether it is in the document.

[Answer] The Harare Declaration consists of broad guidelines and cannot be interpreted in dogmatic fashion. It refers to the creation of an interim government and a Constituent Assembly. Both positions are still being pushed by our movement. It must be made quite clear that in pursuance of the main elements of the Harare Declaration, we are going to take a number of initiatives like meeting the regime both at Groote Schuur and Pretoria even before the obstacles to negotiations are removed. We felt that we should not be shadowboxing, we should boldly come in and press them to get moving. We must look at initiatives all the time so that we keep the regime under

pressure. Otherwise we shall be in trouble if we rigidly stick to positions in a dogmatic way.

[Question] The ANC leadership has backed away from its suggestion in the 8 January statement that the All-Party Congress forum could become a constitution-making body or even an interim government.

[Answer] We come out clearly that the All-party Congress is not going to be an alternative to an Interim Government or a Constituent Assembly. We see it as a process of exchange, culminating in an Interim Government as well as a Constituent Assembly. After the event, the ANC leadership will have to report back to the membership. It is at that stage that the movement will say what our reflections are.

At present it is premature to say that at the All-Party Congress there might emerge a distinct possibility that it could constitute itself as an Interim Government or Constituent Assembly. I can't see it going that way, because that would be a departure from the sovereignty question of the people electing delegates on the basis of one person one vote.

[Question] Regarding the Interim Government, there are fears that the leadership may be co-opted into positions where they end up sharing responsibility for racist or repressive practices.

[Answer] We are sensitive to the question of being given responsibility in an interim government without power. We have not really elaborated this question of an Interim Government, but we don't really see the ANC leadership being part of it. My own view is that a few of them may be, but it would be tactically wrong for the ANC to send its leadership in holus bolus. The bulk of the leadership should be involved in building a powerful ANC that must be a future government, that must defeat all other parties in an open democratic election.

The Interim Government should be made up of distinguished eminent South Africans, men and women of integrity. Some might be ANC supporters, but they must be respected by the majority of our people, and they must be vested with real powers—powers over the army and the civil service. And the mandate of the Interim Government must be a limited one. A few years would be too much.

Its main task should be to prepare conditions for a Constituent Assembly and drawing up a constitution so that we should have elections as soon as possible—elections that will lead to a democratic South Africa.

[Question] Concerning the security forces, are you optimistic that at some point the regime will agree to the integration of MK [Spear of the Nation] and SADF [South African Defense Force]?

[Answer] Before there is an Interim Government and the Constituent Assembly, the Nationalist Party will resist the question of building a future South African army. But once we come into the period of an Interim Government, foundations for integration must be laid. MK must come back then, and be confined to its barracks in the same way

as the SADF should be. There will be some law enforcement—probably by the police, but heavily supervised and monitored by the Interim Government.

Ultimately, a sovereign government and a sovereign parliament will commission a new army. We accept that that army will come out of the SADF, the Transkei Defence Force, MK—in fact, all the armies. But the army will be built on the basis of a new orientation—accountability to civilian authority in parliament. It will be non-partisan and will be sworn to defend democratic norms and never again to entrench a single political party. Parliament and government must work out mechanisms whereby the military should not be allowed to intervene in shaping the political destiny of our country.

[Question] If MK comes back before a new government is in place, the prospects for many of its cadres might be unemployment or banditry. With MK combatants dispersed and demoralised, will it not be difficult for the ANC to keep its military structures intact?

[Answer] The ANC must work out its own timetable for the return of cadres. Whilst we have not reached a certain stage in negotiations, it would be incorrect and unwise both from a tactical and strategic point of view to bring the army into the country. That would be tantamount to demobilising it.

At the right stage, the ANC should enter into discussions with the Interim Government to say that we have an army that we are bringing back to South Africa. You are looking after the SADF—they are paid salaries, given housing and are confined to barracks. We are negotiating with you now to build proper barracks for MK so that they will have their welfare taken care of until we complete this process of building a new South African army. The ANC will fight very hard to have this position accepted. It would be discrimination if the Interim Government had to look after the SADF and turn a blind eye to an army which has been responsible for contributing to the freedom of our people.

[Question] Mobilisation still takes place on military themes, with youth toyi-toying to songs calling for bazookas. This contrasts with the ANC's current strategic thrust and seems out of sync with reality.

From the beginning, the Movement has stressed the central role of political mobilisation. Toyi-toyi is also a form of political mobilisation, and it expresses uncompromising opposition to apartheid. The chanting of slogans around weapons represents an identification with MK and its heroic deeds. I don't think we should spend sleepless nights searching for another orientation. That would be wrong. The white state still recruits—military conscription is still in place. The SADF has not changed its doctrine of fighting the ANC. They are maintaining their army because they feel they are at a stage of uncertainty.

So equally the ANC would be immobilising itself if it were to sow the illusion that now we have reached irreversibility. It would be wrong to say that there is no possibility

or going back to armed struggle. Our dear wish is that we don't have to go back, but it doesn't depend on us, but on the behaviour of the regime.

[Question] As the ANC compromises and becomes more moderate, so it becomes more difficult to take the youth, schooled in confrontation, along with it. At one Soweto rally, for example, the youth showed so little interest in listening to the speakers that a NEC member demanded that they be disciplined.

[Answer] The present crisis that the regime faces has to a large extent been brought about by young people. We must refuse to mourn every day about the indiscipline of the youth. I don't believe youth are inherently undisciplined. Their contribution outweighs indiscipline.

Of course, there is indiscipline as a product of a lack of grounding in the politics and strategies of the movement. The ANC Youth League has as one of its central tasks to strengthen discipline and education among our youth. But youth militancy must be seen as a challenge, not an irritation.

[Question] Ethnicity took on a life of its own during the war in the Transvaal last year, while racial dynamics played a part within ANC regional elections in the Western Cape and southern Natal. The non-racial and non-ethnic character of the ANC appears to be under strain.

[Answer] I don't think ethnic or racial tensions are very strong certainly within the ANC. But it would be crucial for the ANC to ensure that its non-racial and non-ethnic character is not only maintained, but strengthened. We hardly look at the ethnic or racial origin of an individual. Of course, bringing people of different languages and cultural backgrounds, and expecting that there would be no tensions now and again, would be myopic. We shall overcome some of these problems, which I don't believe are fundamental, through a rigorous process of political education, as well as building a strong ANC leadership at all levels.

Every racial and tribal group must be made to feel that the ANC belongs to them. No groups should feel ignored or left out. We cannot brush aside easily the national question. The regime at present is trying to win over Coloureds and Indians. We have therefore to study very closely the social, economic and cultural conditions so as to devise the best possible tactics to win over not just activists, but the masses in these communities. We should not just generalise about everyone because that would be papering over some of the objective conditions that exist among these racial groups.

[Question] The ANC faces the difficult task of convincing local level supporters about peace with Inkatha. Some ANC officials suggest toning down criticism of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. With the Patriotic Forces conference coming up, what does it mean to submerge serious contradictions in the interests of peaceful co-existence?

[Answer] We would have loved a situation where there was no other organisation but us. But life is life. There are these other organisations which are competing for power with

us. It does generate tension and sometimes there have been acts of violence. We have got to be wary, because the enemy uses these tensions to encourage all sorts of conflicts among the oppressed.

We have been engaged in the last few months in an exercise of forging unity and eliminating inter-organisational violence. That is why we have been discussing with the PAC and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization]. We are inviting them to join us in a conference of patriotic forces. We have to lay down certain principles, define that we are going there to work out strategies to defeat apartheid. We are not insisting on purity. We shall also invite Inkatha which will have the democratic right to accept or reject. But our people will be watching these organisations.

The Patriotic Front conference would be a unique challenge to put aside tactical differences and unite on the basis of the main objective of removing the National Party from power. Then we go for elections where the people of South Africa will decide which political party they want to rule this country.

Amidst all this, the political and ideological struggle—the debate—should continue about our differences, about where we are going and what sort of South Africa we want to build. But these differences must not be elevated to such an extent that the real fight against the enemy suffers. Let us try to win the biggest following for our ideas without fighting. We have got to moderate our language because it must not bring about a situation that the other side feels vilified or maligned.

We should feel free to criticise Inkatha and their strategies, in the same way as they should feel free to criticise us. We shall criticise the PAC, and the PAC will certainly criticise us. These are healthy tendencies. Once you accept that you are going to have a multiparty system, then criticism should be tolerated and accepted as a norm of democracy.

[Question] The Civic Associations of the Transvaal (CAST) recently expressed the need to assert its identity as a broad civic structure separate from the ANC. Given that the ANC will be the major player in governing a future South Africa, and given the East European experience where supposedly mass organisations became fronts for ruling parties, will there be autonomy for progressive structures outside the ANC?

[Answer] It is the view of the ANC that civic organisations and other anti-apartheid structures should enjoy autonomy. This applies to the trade union movement. Though we are in alliance with Cosatu and working very closely, Cosatu must remain a trade union which is accountable to the works. Cosatu must feel free to take its own decisions and to adopt its own strategies in advancing the cause of the working class in this country.

Trade unions in a post-apartheid South Africa could come up in struggle against us, because they have a constituency whose interests they must defend resolutely. I would certainly not like a position like we have seen in Eastern Europe, and in Africa, where there is an attempt to co-opt trade unions into ruling parties. In the final analysis they

become bureaucratic structures absolutely alienated from bulk of the workers. You find it difficult to differentiate between the leadership of the trade union and the ruling party. We should avoid that completely.

This perspective also applies to the civic organisations. It would be totally wrong to co-opt the civic structures so that they become some branch of the ANC. That would certainly narrow the base of the organisations and they would fail in their attempt to unite residents on common problems.

We must be seen to be respecting the autonomy of other organisations, and these organisations must not be seen as instruments of the ANC. We should not feel chagrined if they take a position we don't like.

#### And the Democratic Media?

The democratic media should be allowed to enjoy its autonomy. Although it supports the ANC in the struggle, we should allow critical support as well. For us to improve the quality of our work, we will always need the constructive criticism from the democratic or alternative media. I don't think we should incorporate this media as organs of the ANC. Mayibuye can do that work.

We know the ANC has many shortcomings. Though criticism is often not a pleasing or palatable thing, for a movement to remain basically democratic, it needs to be criticised—and especially by those sharing its goals. We might uphold the best goals in the world, yet use wrong methods in pursuing them. We sometimes tend to violate democratic norms. It is the duty of the alternative media to point out all these shortcomings.

#### \* Mining Projects Under Way Despite Recession

91AF0959B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*  
in English 15 Mar 91 pp 43-44

[Text] Despite the economic recession prevailing in South Africa, many gold, coal, diamond and platinum mines have committed vast sums of money on projects that will be completed before the year is up.

Research conducted by THE ENGINEERING NEWS shows most projects are ongoing over a period of three, five or seven years.

#### Gold

The results of a R [rand] 5.5-million feasibility study conducted in 1989 for Anglovaal's Sun Prospecting project, are expected in July.

The mine is expected to yield 20,000 tons of ore a year.

In addition, a R36.5-million detailed drilling programme is under way at Anglovaal's Lorraine gold mine expected to last a full two years.

A further 17 boreholes and three deflections from existing boreholes are planned.

Anglo American's proposed R2-billion Moab project will be situated within the Vaal Reefs south lease area.



Tonnage from Moab will be used to replace tonnage from Vaal Reefs' No 2, 3, 4 and 5 shafts.

Production is only likely to begin in 1997.

Anglo's Western Deep sub-vertical shaft, which will probably be sunk deeper this year, is scheduled to become operational by 1993.

The equipping of Gold Fields' East Driefontein No 5 sub-vertical shaft will be completed by March, while development at the No 4 vertical shaft will end in the second half of this year.

Planning of the mine's No 7 ventilation shaft is far advanced and development will probably take place in 1991 or 1992.

Sinking of the Venterspost No 4 shaft will be completed by June.

The two man winder chambers and headgear dome excavations at Deelkraal's No 3 sub-vertical shaft will be completed by June.

At Genmin's Weltevreden gold mine, development on level one is expected to intersect the reef by May or June; stoping and milling will take place thereafter at the end of the year.

An assessment will then be made to determine the feasibility of phase two.

In addition to the proposed Anglo American Moab project, Genmin has proposed the development of a new gold mine by the year 2,000 called Poplar.

JCI has announced that four boreholes are to be sunk near Genmin's Oryx mine in Virginia this year for the Doornrivier project, while two dimensional seismic surveys will be completed by June for the Fochville project.

## Coal

Rand Mines' Douglas Colliery has spent R5.5-million on a stacker-reclaimer plant to be installed in May.

This plant is one of three projects undertaken by the mine in a R66-million expansion programme.

Full production of the R801-million Khutala colliery is expected in 1999.

The mine will feed coal to the Kendal power station.

Kendal's fourth generating set will be commissioned in November this year.

Extensions are under way at Iscor's [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] Grootegeluk coal mine to increase production.

The cost of this development is R540.0-million and is due for completion by June 1992.

To date, Sasol's [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation's] Syferfontein colliery has been established at about R155-million.

The first unit is due for commissioning in the fourth quarter of this year and the second early next year.

The commissioning date for JCI's [Johannesburg Consolidated Investments'] Tavistock colliery has been set for January 1992.

At full production, the mine will be producing 2.4-million tons of coal a year.

Trans Natal Coal Corporation, a Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] subsidiary, hopes to complete the sinking of three vertical shafts at the Delmas Colliery by the end of the year.

R200-million has been allocated for the new shaft complex with each shaft being 3.6 m in diameter.

In addition, R133-million has been allocated to the Koornfontein Colliery for the mechanization and expansion of the beneficiating facility which will be completed by the end of 1993.

## Platinum

Rhombus Exploration (RhoEx) has completed geophysical studies in its search for nickel, copper and platinum.

Diamond drilling is due to start shortly.

Gold Fields' Northam Platinum mine will start developing the lower levels from the No 1 shaft in June, while the concentration start-up date has been set for July.

The first metal sale will be in February 1992.

Polysius is scheduled to deliver a SAG mill and ball mill to Northam in May.

Anglovaal, together with Severin Mining & Development, is undertaking a R6-million feasibility study west of Barplats in Kennedy's Vale, Lebowa.

The study will be completed by June.

Plant modifications to improve recoveries at Barplats' Crocodile River mine are scheduled for completion in mid-1991.

A small diameter raise-bored shaft is being developed to a depth of 230 m in order to improve rock hauling facilities.

This project is scheduled for completion in September 1991.

The new number one vertical shaft at the mine is presently being sunk to a depth of 459 m.

The project began in August last year and will end in September 1993 at a cost of R20-million a year.

Last year, Impala Platinum announced a R450-million capex [capital expenditure] plan for 1991 in order to increase production capacity to 1.35-million ounces of platinum by 1995.

This capex figure will rise by 50 percent in 1992.

Detailed planning of a new platinum mine to be opened in Lebowa is well advanced.

Messina Platinum Mines and the Lebowa government have signed a mineral lease in Pietersburg, granting

Messina the sole rights to minerals over a portion of the farm Zebedelia near Lebowa kgoma.

The first phase of the proposed R500-million mine, which will have a milling capacity of 60,000 tons a month, will cost some R250-million.

The first phase will be completed by 1994.

JCI's Lebowa Platinum mine plans to increase its production to 70,000 tons a month by August.

A detailed design to increase production to 100,000 tons a month by August 1992 is well advanced.

The sinking of a R397-million shaft at Amandelbult to increase production by 140,000 tons a month will be completed by June 1992.

A further eight shafts are due to be sunk by the year 2000.

#### Diamonds

Consolidated Diamond Mining's (CDM) Elizabeth Bay mine, situated south of Luderitz, is scheduled for commissioning in the second quarter of this year.

Van Eck & Lurie will complete the design of the main treatment plant at the Venetia diamond mine in June.

A pre-drilling contract awarded by Trans Hex to determine the viability of establishing an opencast diamond mine in Dvokolwako in Swaziland is due to end in June.

#### Mineral Sands Projects

Rhombus Exploration (RhoEx) will decide by the end of this year if it is to go ahead with A R600-million Transkei minerals sands project to beneficiate mined ilmenite into a titanium slag.

The initial feasibility study has been completed and a detailed feasibility study is underway.

An announcement will be made this month concerning a joint prospecting venture between Shell and RhoEx to mine ilmenite, rutile and zircon in Natal.

#### \* Unions Set Up Workers College in Western Cape

91AF0960C Johannesburg THE NEW NATION  
in English 28 Mar 91 p 10

[Text] Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], Nactu [National Council of Trade Unions] and progressive independent unions have united in the Western Cape to start the country's first ever Workers' College.

The aim of the college, says coordinator Pregs Govender, is "to build worker leadership and strengthen the labor movement in South Africa".

The SA Clothing and Textile Workers Union (Sactwu) first initiated the idea of a Workers' College. In August last year Sactwu mandated Govender, who is Sactwu's regional research officer, to do a feasibility study into the college.

As part of the process of this study, Sactwu drew in with a range of union educators in the progressive union movement in the Western Cape.

Representatives from the various unions then came together to form the Workers College Council, and launched the college on February 16.

At the launch, an 11-person board of trustees was elected. Seven of these trustees are drawn from Cosatu unions, while two trustees are from Nactu affiliates and two from independent unions.

The trustees will have a one-year term of office, and the project will be evaluated at the end of this year.

"The participation of the different unions in the college is very exciting and significant," said Govender.

"The launch was very positive and showed how the different unions could unite behind a common objective."

Twenty students will be selected for the first course, which will be a three month full-time course starting in August.

Unions have been asked to forward candidates, and the trustees will then make the final selection within the next month.

Time off will be negotiated with employers for workers to attend the course.

"We are targeting shop stewards and organizers who are in the decision-making positions in regional structures," said Govender.

The curriculum will concentrate on labor law, collective bargaining, political economy, international trade unionism, the theory of trade unionism and organizational management.

Although the college will be based at the University of the Western Cape (UWC), Govender stresses that it will fall under the control of the trade union movement.

Lecturers will be drawn from trade unions, service organizations and UWC.

This year is the test run for the college, but the participating unions hope that if all goes well the college will be able to expand next year.

#### \* ESKOM Regional Power Plan Detailed

91AF0959A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS  
in English 15 Mar 91 pp 22-23

[Article by Jill Stanford]

[Text] ESKOM [Electricity Supply Commission] has announced that it will invite tenders worth almost R [rands] 1.5-billion over the next nine years for work on its plant and distribution network.

Contracts will be awarded for work at its three power stations under construction (Matimba, Kendal and Majuba), for Lethabo, which is almost complete, as well as for transmission, facilities and construction and modifications projects.

More than R1.3-billion is to be spent on construction of the mega power stations, which includes about R339-million on civil and building, R213-million on materials

handling, R305-million on mechanical services, R109-million on chemical services, R158-million on electrical and R191-million on process control (THE ENGINEERING NEWS, March 8, 1991).

Seventeen enquiries are to be issued this year with tenders for a transient stability project at Matimba being the most imminent.

An enquiry is to be issued this month for the R7-million project, a contract award is scheduled for May and completion is scheduled for December next year.

Additional tenders to be invited this year for these power stations include those for an administration building and ancillaries, on terrace buildings (1 to 3), chimneys (1 to 3), a reclaim tunnel and coal staith (1 to 3), a dust handling plant and pollution control at Majuba; upgrading of terrace roads for units 5 and 6, upgrading existing fire protection system (phase 2), and access to precipitators and various hoists at Matimba.

At Kendal enquiries are to be issued for a simulator building terrace road phase 2 and ash dump road phase 2 and condensate polishing plant (units 1 to 6); at Lethabo tenders for ash dump dam lining, security fence ground stabilization and voiding under plant foundations will be invited.

Contracts with the highest values are to be awarded for work at Majuba.

The largest is a R142-million contract for wet cooling plant for units four to six.

An enquiry is to be issued in March 1991, and a contract awarded in July 1995 for completion in January 1998.

Some of the other major contracts include a R100-million contract for control and instrumentation at Majuba's units 4 to 6 which is to be put out to enquiry in July 1993.

A contract will be awarded in March 1994 and completion is scheduled for July 2001.

A R61-million contract is to be awarded in April 1993 for generator transformers at Majuba and a R60-million contract for on terrace building (1 to 3) at Majuba is to be awarded in December this year.

Fourteen new transmission projects worth almost R75-million are to get off the ground this year.

The three line projects include a R2.5-million, 275 kV line from Komatipoort to Curumane, A R10-million, 400 kV

line from Muldersvlei to Stikland and a R50-million, 400 kV line from Matimba to Spitskop.

Eleven sub-station projects, Hera, Tugela, Bloukrans, Simpon, Delphi, Danskraal, Taunus, Gariep, Sol, Merensky and miscellaneous extensions, are also on the cards.

Seven enquiries for contracts worth about R30.6-million are to be issued this year for civil and building work at Drakensberg, ETR Witbank, Rustenburg, Grahamstown, Ladysmith and Tutuka.

More than R55-million is to be spent on civil and building, boilers and materials handling, turbines and mechanical services and electrical and control and instrumentation modifications at Kriel, Tutuka, Matla, Duvha, Arnot and Komati.

The largest of These is a R20-million contract for precipitator improvement of units 1 to 6 at Arnot power station.

#### **\* Valve Manufacturer Supplying Hong Kong Harbor**

91AF0960D Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS  
in English 28 Mar 91 p 4

[Text] A South African manufacturer is supplying valves to Hong Kong's Tolo harbour project.

The R [rands] 1.25-million contract placed on M&R Industrial's Premier Valves of Alberton is for three 1400mm, four 1200mm and one 900mm gate valves and four 1200mm check valves.

The valves, to be manufactured at M&R's Right Valve works, will be made to British design standards BS5150 and BS5153 for September delivery.

The gate valves will be electrically operated, marketing manager Luc Gorce reports.

"Since appointing a company called BIS as our Hong Kong distributor two years ago we have seen a positive increase in our market penetration in an area where international competition is rife," says Gorce.

Premier is now meeting orders for more than 40 large valves for Hong Kong, the biggest of which are the 1800mm gate valves.

"These valves made history in South Africa as the biggest ever to be cast in-house by a South African valve manufacturer. We cast the first in July last year and have since shipped two of an order of seven," says Gorce.

The remaining five will be delivered by mid-year. In the past year the company has secured a total of R5-million worth of orders from Hong Kong.

## Angola

### Government, UNITA Sign Peace Accords 1 May

LD0105235691 Lisbon Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 2228 GMT 1 May 91

[Report by correspondent Mota Lopes]

[Excerpts] This is a particularly happy moment here in Bicesse. At exactly 2305 on 1 May 1991, Lopo do Nascimento and Jeremias Chitunda, representing the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] respectively, started to initial the numerous documents making up the Angolan peace accords. [passage omitted]

Portuguese Secretary of State Durao Barroso started by reading a joint communique from the Portuguese Government, the United States and the USSR congratulating UNITA and Luanda for the steps taken here and the success of this negotiating marathon. The communique also revealed that on 15 May the guns will fall silent in Angola. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi will formally sign these extremely important accords. The ceremony will take place in Portugal at the end of May 1991, added Lopo do Nascimento. He stressed the importance of this day, which, above all, he dedicated to the mothers who lost their sons and to the war wounded. Jeremias Chitunda also welcomed this day and the goodwill shown by the Angolan Government. He rejoiced at this dawning of peace and democracy and at the restoration, as he put it, of the dignity of the Angolan people. [passage omitted]

### Savimbi on 'Preliminary Agreement'

AB0105193591 Paris AFP in English  
1924 GMT 1 May 91

[Text] Geneva, May 1 (AFP)—Angolan Government and UNITA representatives signed a preliminary agreement in Portugal on Wednesday on ending their 14-year conflict and a final accord is to be signed in May, rebel leader Jonas Savimbi announced here.

Mr. Savimbi said that the preliminary agreement included provisions for a cease-fire, elections, the formation of a single army and security guarantees during a transition period.

Speaking in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE at the start of a two-day visit to Switzerland, the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said that he and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos would personally sign the final accord at a site yet to be determined.

Mr. Savimbi said U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, Soviet Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh and U.N. secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar would attend the signing of the final agreement.

Asked about his political future in Angola, Mr. Savimbi said he would lead Angola in elections in September 1992.

Mr. Savimbi, who arrived here from London, is scheduled to meet Swiss Foreign Ministry officials in Thursday before leaving for Germany and Belgium.

Mr. dos Santos, the Angolan leader, announced during a May Day parade in Luanda earlier Wednesday that the preliminary agreement had been reached.

The news was greeted with cheers from thousands of people marching past carrying banners and chanting "We want peace and bread."

Mr. dos Santos warned it did not mean peace at once, but the "final stage on the difficult path to peace" had been reached.

The preliminary signing was to be done by government delegation chief Lopo do Nascimento and UNITA senior representative Jeremias Chitunda, who have been holding the latest stage of peace talks near Lisbon since the beginning of April. Direct contacts were begun in April last year.

### Further Savimbi Comments

LD0205125691 Lisbon International Service  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 May 91

[Excerpts] Speaking to our reporter Luis Esteves in Geneva, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi expressed his organization's great satisfaction over the initialling of the Angolan peace accords. We knew it was going to happen; it had to happen, he said. [passage omitted] As for possible problems which might emerge following the accord, he said UNITA did not want any more problems. The Angolan people are tired of problems.

He went on to express his sincere thanks, and these are his words: I sincerely thank the Portuguese Government for its cooperation, and the commitment of Dr. Durao Barroso. He also mentioned the U.S. and Soviet contribution. I asked him about Angola's future, and his answer was that it is extremely good.

Savimbi also said he trusted President Eduardo dos Santos, and stressed he believed that the latter would do his utmost to ensure that the Angolan peace process succeeds. Savimbi gave assurances that he would do his utmost to ensure that the process is carried out faithfully, and that all Angolan forces will eventually be able to express themselves freely. At such critical and highly emotional moments it is important that Angolans remain confident and calm, Savimbi advocated. He added he is aware of the existing difficulties, but is nevertheless determined to contribute to ensuring that the accord signed yesterday in Portugal leads to peace and democracy in Angola.

### Cease-Fire Begins 15 May

LD0205001491 Lisbon Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 2300 GMT 1 May 91

[Italicized passages are recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The Angolan cease-fire will come into force on 15 May. Less than one hour ago, the Angolan and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola



[UNITA] delegations initialled the Estoril agreement in the presence of the Portuguese mediator, Secretary of State Durao Barroso. The agreement provides for an end to military hostilities in Angola on 15 May. Between now and then, the two delegations will present the documents to their respective leaders. The formal signing of a peace accord will take place at the end of May:

[Barroso] *The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and UNITA will now undertake a formal appraisal of the complex series of documents making up the peace accords and report the results of this appraisal to the mediator before 15 May 1991. This represents a de facto suspension of hostilities on that very day. The peace accords will be signed in Portugal at the end of May 1991 and will come into force immediately.*

[Announcer] Durao Barroso, who was the real architect of the Angolan talks, said that both in peace and in war there are no winners and no losers:

[Barroso] *Just as in the field there was no winner and no loser, in these talks there is also no winner and no loser. If the accords are respected—and we are perfectly convinced that they will be—the only winner will be Angola and its people. We want to recall that a complex, extensive, and very detailed series of accords has been obtained. It represents appropriately safeguarded guarantees, including international guarantees, but at the end of the day the real guarantee is the good faith of the two sides.*

[Announcer] The statement by Durao Barroso at the initialing of the Angolan accords was followed by a brief statement by the heads of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and UNITA delegations. On behalf of the Luanda Government, Lopo do Nascimento dedicated the peace to Angolan mothers:

[Lopo do Nascimento] *This is a day of victory for Angola. It is basically the victory of the mothers who have lost their sons; of the wives who lost their husbands; of the families that were split apart; of the crippled men, women, and children; of the Angolans of the diaspora. For this victory to be real, however, the accords initialed here must be scrupulously adhered to, and we are certain that this will be so.*

[Announcer] Speaking for UNITA, Jeremias Chitunda expressed his wishes for a peaceful future for Angola:

[Chitunda] *Our solemn and sincere vow is that we will do everything in our power to see that, upon this historic accomplishment, the new Angola will be reborn; an Angola that will bring dignity to all of its citizens; a single, united, and equal Angola.*

[Announcer] After the initialing of the Angolan peace accords, Durao Barroso held a news conference. Correspondent Motes Lopes is on the line with the details:

[Lopes] The news conference has just ended. [passage omitted] Durao Barroso clarified some points from the complex documents signed here today. Thus, it is now known that there will be no UN military force, no buffer force, during the transition period before the Angolan elections. As for the members of the Angolan forces, they

will either be demobilized, become part of the single national army immediately after the cease-fire, or be placed under the joint command of UNITA and the MPLA. This was one of the most important points clarified by Durao Barroso at the news conference, the fact that there will be no participation by any UN military contingent during the transition stage. The remainder of the news conference consisted of a reiteration of the sound foundations upon which these agreements have been built. [passage omitted]

## \* Events at UNITA's Seventh Congress Viewed

### \* Objectives Outlined

91AF0893A Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese  
16 Mar 91 p 22

Article by Sergio Trefaut: "UNITA Embarks on Electoral Campaign"]

[Text] According to Jonas Savimbi, this Seventh Congress that is over tomorrow marks a turning point, the last congress that will take place in the jungle, in an improvised shelter under the trees. The cease-fire may yet be signed this month or in April, and the next meeting of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] should take place in Luanda. For now, a motion of confidence in the Portuguese mediation was approved, but Savimbi made it very clear in this regard: without the Americans and Soviets on their side, Durao Barroso would not have gotten anywhere. The UNITA leader also said, in a casual and somewhat ambiguous manner, that "as of now, mediation is no longer the responsibility of Dr. Durao Barroso, but has become the responsibility of all the Portuguese political forces," which could be interpreted as a request for pressure on the Angolan government.

In this regard, Savimbi repeatedly emphasized the fact that he and only he, the guerrilla leader, could bring peace. Luanda will set the date for the elections, but for UNITA to win—the leader of the movement guaranteed.

### Objectives

Besides being the most important move to "market" the mediation process made as yet by the forces headquartered in Jamba, this congress had a series of internal objectives and worked out some of the major lines of UNITA's electoral campaign, which has apparently already begun.

One of the primary objectives is to resolve the fate of its 50,000 soldiers after the cease-fire. As the biblical parable infers, it is a matter of converting weapons into plows. It is not an easy task, but the truth is that this poses fewer hardships for UNITA, a movement of guerrillas coming from rural areas, than it does for the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], which has a conventional army. It is less of a problem for a group that has been living harmoniously as a religious cult of adoration of Jonas Savimbi, than it is for an army that is mentally fatigued, like the MPLA.



In principle, the formation of a single national army in Angola should be organized by a neutral party, using members of the two enemy contingents.

And this neutral party must itself be a military group. Savimbi argues that the UN forces do not have any prior experience in this field, and has put forward three alternatives: Portugal, the current mediator; England, which has one of the best armies in the world; and Morocco, where his most recent soldiers were trained.

However, some of UNITA's main military leaders will necessarily be promoted to officers of the party, which was created at this congress and gained two new organs: the political commission, that inherits the decisionmaking powers of the former central committee (which will now have only an advisory role); and, the executive committee, which is no more than UNITA's shadow government.

Moreover, this congress suggested that the language of war be exchanged for the language of political combat. In a unified, civilian society, it would be highly insensitive to cry out that "the death of the martyrs must be avenged." So Savimbi has realized that if he does not want to be treated any longer like a "terrorist" and a "puppet of South Africa," he too will have to stop insulting the Luanda government. For his part, he does not think that this will be difficult. All he has to do is to criticize the MPLA government platform which, in his opinion, is very vulnerable.

As for UNITA's pre-electoral platform, various points were discussed, the most important of which were financial ones. Savimbi does not believe that an isolated and unconvertible currency like the kwanza is viable; moreover, it does not even exist any longer, since in Luanda the barter market prevails, and the local currency is on a par with beer. Savimbi is also completely against having the effigy of the president on the currency. But it was a complete surprise to everyone when he suggested that Angola join the CFA [African Financial Community] franc zone, along with Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Benin, Togo, Senegal, and the Ivory Coast. In his opinion, it would be less dangerous for Angola to be part of this zone than to fall within the orbit of the rand, as the Angolan economy, that is still weak, would be rapidly devoured by South Africa.

### Victory

The current atmosphere among UNITA ranks is one of virtual euphoria. They are convinced of an absolute election victory. In this part of the country there is hardly any talk of the "third force." The eight new parties that have appeared in Luanda in recent months are regarded here as tentacles of the MPLA or as insignificant forces. They do not envisage that they could jeopardize Savimbi's victory.

Savimbi is a great orator, extremely charismatic, and capable of winning over the most hostile audiences. In Portugal there are no speakers of his caliber. In finding a leader to compare him to, we would have to go, paradoxically, to Fidel Castro for an example. It is certain that UNITA will be highly persuasive when it launches its electoral campaign in this capital.

But their faith in victory has another source as well: UNITA is well regarded among some people protecting it. The aid received from South Africa and other developed countries and the enormous American support have enabled him to create an extremely well-organized society, where necessities are more easily met than in Luanda.

Finally, UNITA has the card of the church to play. Its congress was inaugurated by an ecumenical sect and various priests who were invited did not hesitate to express their unconditional support for UNITA. What is more, there is the entire religious mythology surrounding Savimbi. Sometimes compared to Jonas, and other times to Moses, the leader is presented with a religious aura as "the good shepherd" and "the guide to the promised land."

### Foreign Representation

91AF0893B Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese  
16 Mar 91 p 22

[Text] The Seventh UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Congress has provided an opportunity to determine the groups supporting it. In Portugal, the PS [Socialist Party] is following the example of the PSD [Social Democratic Party] and acknowledging for the first time the legitimacy of the movement. But it is still divided on how it will support it. On an international level, the United States and South Africa remain its official allies.

The special envoy from the White House, Walter Kensteiner, a member of the African Affairs Commission and advisor to James Baker, was the only government representative present at the opening session of UNITA's congress. Walter Kensteiner brought a letter from President Bush to Jonas Savimbi; it was read out in two languages, and constituted the most significant political event of the first day of the congress. Every sentence was greeted with interminable applause, greetings to the United States, shouts of "people fighting for peace in the world," and other effusive manifestations on the part of the huge assembly and various choreographic groups.

In essence, the letter congratulated Savimbi on his repeated victories and made it clear that the Americans would continue their support—but now related to the peace process and the next round of negotiations. "The military conflict has moved to the political arena," Bush wrote, also suggesting that the issue should be resolved quickly in intensive negotiations.

Except for Baker's advisor and official representatives from Pretoria who arrived in the middle of the congress, all other guests spoke on their own personal behalf or on behalf of their party. That includes the Portuguese delegation from the PSD and the German CDU [Christian Democratic Union] delegation—which, in addition to financial support and food, offered Savimbi a piece of the Berlin Wall.

Attending from Portugal were Joao Soares, who was extended a personal invitation, and three party delegations.

The Portuguese government was not represented, but the PSD sent Deputy Antonio Maria Pereira, who did not hesitate to proclaim universal truths, such as: "Jonas Savimbi is certainly one of the great heroes of history," and "Jonas Savimbi knows how to predict the future many years ahead." After pronouncing these words of praise to Jonas Savimbi, the Social Democratic deputy made a point of explaining to the delegates that Lisbon, and especially the PSD, had already joined Savimbi's camp.

However, some of those present felt that the grandiloquence of the phrases chosen by the Social Democratic deputy was a decoy for the absence of the expected message from Cavaco Silva.

In fact, both the president of the CDS [Social Democratic Center Party], represented by Ana Maria Ricou, and the secretary-general of the PS [Socialist Party], represented by Deputy Armando Vara, sent a personal letter to the congress, addressed to Jonas Savimbi.

It is strange when you recall that the CDS has been supporting UNITA for a long time. As early as August of 1986, Manuel Monteiro (the JC [Joint Commission] leader) visited Jamba in the company of Joao Soares, the irreverent. At that time the PSD and the PS did not recognize UNITA, nor did the Portuguese government grant Jonas Savimbi a visa to enter Portugal. It was only after the Goadolite meeting (and the celebrated handshake) that the PSD dared, in September 1989, to send a representative for the first time on a visit to Jamba. They permitted Savimbi in early 1990 to go to Lisbon, and a UNITA delegation to visit the Portuguese Assembly. But, symptomatically, on that occasion the Socialist Party and the Communist Party withdrew from the room, refusing to recognize and give credence to UNITA.

#### A Divided PS

Today, with their backs against the wall, the socialists admit that the solution for Angola lies in recognition of UNITA, and Joao Soares is trying to reap the fruits of his long-held position vis-a-vis the public and his party. It is still doubtful that the PS will want to associate very closely with UNITA, since most of its active members support the Luanda government or believe in the so-called "third force."

Thus, at this Seventh Congress the PS was divided as regards African policy. Armando Vara, the official representative of the party's majority, read out the most cautious and distant message of the entire congress (that complimented UNITA above all on the cease-fire and the elections in Angola), while Joao Soares, the minority leader, opted for another kind of speech.

Joao Soares first of all spoke of "Portugal's history of indebtedness to the people of Angola," and then referred to the Luanda government as a Marxist dictatorship that had filled the country with Russian and Cuban invaders. He made a point of praising UNITA for the tenacity of its struggle against this troubled regime. In conclusion, he offered Savimbi the enthusiastic prediction of a resounding electoral victory.

Although some people in Portugal may be astonished that the PS is following in the footsteps of the PSD, here in Jamba everybody considers it as normal, since changing loyalties and diverse support are common things for the movement. It is enough to recall that UNITA's military headquarters was initially formed in the People's Republic of China. Later on the movement turned to the founders of Africanism, whose portraits are on the posters for the congress (N'Krumak, Nasser, and Senghor). During more difficult times, they requested assistance from the Kingdom of Morocco, Zaire, South Africa, and Israel, creating major problems with other African countries. In recent years, it has received the unequivocal aid of the United States, but its "best friends" are going to appear now. When there is a possibility of victory.

#### Ideology Analyzed

91AF0893C Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese  
23 Mar 91 pp 22-23

[Article by Sergio Trefaut: "UNITA—In the Land at the End of the World Democracy Makes a Start"]

[Text] Resisting a series of both external and internal pressures, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has still kept the word "socialism" in its emblem, apparently linked to the ideals that the movement is combatting. At the end of a week in Jamba, various journalists feel this contradiction disappearing. And if Jonas Savimbi turned out to be communist in the end? "Of course he is not; but it is still strange to see that the society organized by UNITA in the so-called "land at the end of the world" has so many marks of a communist society that it could be regarded as a perfect example of it.

There is no private property in the land occupied by UNITA, that covers over a third of Angola, according to the organization. Nobody owns the land, houses, or means of production. This does not prevent schools from operating, fields from being cultivated whenever possible, and some factories from producing essential goods. Everybody works, but not in the spirit of acquiring goods, since they do not exist aside from daily necessities. Work is part of the local militancy or, better said, the local patriotism.

Money does not exist either, and neither do wages as such. People live on the basis of the motto: "To each according to his needs." We are repeatedly told that everything is shared in a brotherly way, even what comes from outside. But if there is hunger in Angola, in this land, as in Luanda, there are still ultra-sophisticated computers, telephones via satellite, solid gold watches, and other luxury items, necessary for the liberation struggle.

In the third place, there is a feeling of the collective good that governs all activities, a romantic idealism guiding the common cause, and a Manichaean doctrine based on the war that justifies all insults to the enemy. In Jamba, there is a desire to be pure and immaculate, despite the war. Today, UNITA is not on the attack, it is defending itself, the generals guarantee. And since UNITA soldiers are educated in what is right, there are no crimes in Jamba. Theft and homicide are unknown in this part of the planet.

Moreover, to top off this idyllic concept of the UNITA man, the soldiers call each other "maninhos" ["little brother"] and "maninhas" [little sister"]. Rousseau communism in the African jungle.

Finally, the society is planned and organized following a model that would be the envy of any missionary congregation. In UNITA, order is not based only on the guerrilla's needs; it is also derived from a Lutheran way of thinking that reflects the strength of the protestant religion within the movement. Jonas Savimbi's faithful are like a people without a land, exiled, awaiting their return to "the promised land." Probably, it is this religious spirit that curbs the negative germ of totalitarianism in UNITA, and also the one related to communism.

### Personality Cult

In fact, UNITA has accused the Luanda government of having the vices of the former regimes of the East. However, there are various ways in which the self-proclaimed "free lands" are bordering on the hardened, single-party mentality of Luanda. Even the people living in Bulgaria or Romania would have a great deal to learn in Jamba.

In the territories dominated by UNITA, the personality cult goes beyond all limits. Savimbi does not speak. Comrade President, Doctor Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the guide and hero of all Angolans, gives "masterful reports." On these occasions, soldiers take notes in small note pads while they listen, on their feet, to the thundering voice of their leader for several hours. The "friends of UNITA" agree with this situation and even encourage it. A South African representative once compared Savimbi with Churchill and Moses, but with the following exception: One day, Savimbi will be better than Moses. He will maintain his faith to the end, and he will succeed in crossing the desert with his people to enter the promised city with them.

The name of the leader is on all the walls, in all the instructions, in all the revolutionary ballads. JURA [Angolan Revolutionary Youth], a kind of youth organization of UNITA, idolizes its "condottiere" and wears shirts with his picture on them. As in Eastern countries and fascist regimes, there is also in Jamba an official organization of women, LIMA [League of Angolan Women], that venerates (as it could not help but do) the savior of the fatherland. More than Churchill, more than Moses, Savimbi is reminiscent of an Africanized Mussolini.

### Propaganda

UNITA has a radio station, VORGAN [Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel], that bears little resemblance to an information agency. During the time the journalists were in Jamba, every day VORGAN broadcast the "masterful reports" of Savimbi, the message of President Bush, and the message of President De Klerk. In essence, the radio station is only a channel for propaganda. When you say propaganda, you are saying disinformation. Thus, while Luanda is dissolving in the cacophony of a multitude of groups, UNITA is maintaining its cohesion thanks to a firm hand and a single channel of propaganda.

However, for Europeans used to democracy, the most serious sign of UNITA's totalitarianism is not any of the factors just listed.

Journalists were able to witness the election sham in which the leader was reelected: "The overwhelming majority of the Angolan people and UNITA in particular voted for President Savimbi." The process appeared to be exactly the same as the elections in the Soviet republics during Brezhnev's time. At the door of the voting booth we could see an official irritated with the delays: "Come on, hurry up! Mark the black rooster (UNITA's symbol) and move on." In any case, the choice was between Savimbi and Savimbi.

During the 10 days that they spent at the military base, the journalists saw nothing that they were not supposed to see. On the day of the elections, a camera man entered for the first time the place where the congress participants "without distinction," the common people, were lodged. He was prohibited from filming. They told him that the pictures could be used in Luanda to denigrate UNITA. Another was not allowed to photograph a simple kitchen.... Aside from the program of visits, we were only allowed to take pictures of some Swiss chalet-type buildings where we were staying. As for walking around freely outside the base, that was out of the question. The dangers were many.... Besides the war, there were lions and snakes that could attack at the first crossing...which only heightened our curiosity.

### Intolerance

Along the lines of the points already mentioned, there is another feature of UNITA that is similar to that of socialist regimes. Apparently, there are people who would like to leave and cannot. Although Savimbi categorically denies this fact, there are two cases known internationally: the cases of Tito Chigungi and Wilson dos Santos.

Will UNITA change its mind with the cease-fire and the elections? Probably not, since this is where its strength lies. Savimbi has even promised to mount a UNITA television station and flood the country with a fabulous electoral campaign. There will be hardly any space left to hear other voices.

Tolerance is a controversial issue in UNITA, as it is in the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. Savimbi's speeches represent the vanguard of the movement and imply that UNITA is willing to wipe clean the slate of 15 years of war and, without any bitterness, begin a political life. This is certainly not the position of all the generals.

### Activities, Site Described

91AF0893D Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese  
23 Mar 91 pp 18-19

[Article by Fernando Sousa: "UNITA Vacillates Between the Sword and the Pen"]

[Text] Twenty-five years later, silence is UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] water mark. If you want to know something in Jamba, aside from the resolutions of the Seventh Congress and the



"masterful report of President Savimbi," you want to know too much. The guerrillas guarantee that Angola is going to change and they are hurrying to convert their weapons into pens. On the issue of human rights, the rebel leader only guarantees that the crime does not exist in the areas under his control.

Florence never has time. She moves around the Kwame Nkrumah base, somewhere in the southeastern part of Angola, without ever letting go of her walkie-talkie. Everyone speaks of her with respect, practically with veneration. One night she stopped to speak with us. Nights there are black, quiet, and watched by shadows that listen to everything. She made the "long march," she ate leaves and roots, but she made it to Jamba.

It was in 1976, in February, when the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the Cubans swore to put an end to the resistance movement headed by Jonas Savimbi. Thousands of persons first took to the streets and then to the jungles, fleeing annihilation. Florence was one of the 2,000 women who were part of the column. Most of them took refuge in the kimpos (villages) as they became weak or ill. About 20 women endured. Does she consider herself a heroine? "Florence is Florence, a woman like any other!" A guerrilla came out of the dark, knelt down beside Florence, and whispered something to her. She excused herself and withdrew. She and all of the answers. The journalists were perplexed.

Kwame Nkrumah base, March 1991. Information is there but nobody confirms it. It is said that elephants are hiding behind the tops of the trees on the horizon (that is how Jamba got its name), as are giraffes, lions, and angry rhinoceri. The Cuando River has hippopotami and crocodiles, that nobody saw either.

The savanna whispers, the people listen, but when a question is raised, the people are quiet. What is the military situation in the north? Are there MiG's over Nkrumah? Are there going to be changes in the guerrilla structures? Who is leaving and who is coming in? Will the Congress go along with the rightist tendencies? Where is Tito Chinguni? Small squirrels appear and disappear along the trails.

Polite and open with the journalists, the guerrillas never know anything. Their weapons cocked, they discipline themselves to stay in the bush night and day, in sun or rain, never leaving their posts. Should some journalists wander off, even a couple of meters, they invite us to return "for security reasons" to the Mass Media Enclosure, in front of the mess halls. They converse in Kikongo, Tchokwe, Umbundu, or Kimbundu, but when we ask questions in Portuguese, they tell us to talk to Norberto de Castro, the movement's spokesman, or Jaka Jamba, the minister of Education. Then we learn that UNITA is going to change the face of Angola and that all the trails in the world lead to Jamba....

#### **Jamba, 'Capital' of Angola**

Located west of Nkrumah base, about a two hours' walk away, Jamba was presented to the journalists as "the

capital of the free Republic of Angola." That is where VORGEN [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel], better known as the "Black Rooster Radio Station" is broadcast, that is where the commands and the main infrastructure of the guerrillas are located—hospitals, tailors, mechanic services.

The journalists testified to the efficiency of the clinical services, they were introduced to two victims of chemical warfare, they met Dr. Martins, who gave first aid to Joao Soares after the airplane accident in September 1989, they saw the General Uniform Offices [OGF]. That day they were working at half speed, because they were commemorating the 25th anniversary of UNITA, they were shooting pictures at SINTRAL [expansion not given], at the commands, of Soviet-made, anti-aircraft fragments, taken from the MPLA.

#### **UNITA's Numbers**

Statistics supplied to the reporters put in the hundreds the number of health units in the areas controlled by the rebels, including hospitals, maternity clinics, sanitariums, and vaccination posts. Malaria, intestinal parasites, and pulmonary infections are the major concerns, but cancer (one case since 1984) and heart diseases are unknown. Uniforms leave the OGF at the rate of 800 a day. Teaching, structured similarly to the system in Portugal, and education are also among the primary concerns of the rebel movement. Jaka Jamba points to three differences between UNITA and the MPLA: education in freedom, or development of a critical mind; Africanism, giving priority to one's ethnic background and only then to Angola; and, a modern approach.

Sisters Gabriela and Carmen of the Spanish Order Amor de Deus, and Maria, of the French Order Santissimo Salvador, love to talk. They met in Vila Nova de Cela in Cuanza Sul, 80 kilometers into the interior, when UNITA attacked the town and "captured" them.

They have been in Jamba for seven years and they have devoted themselves to health care and teaching. Gabriela, the only Portuguese sister, says that they all chose to stay, but she refuses to answer questions. Carmen gives more details. "You talk too much," she said. "I do not know why, we do not have anything to hide! Look, we are here to help the people, the people are the same on both sides," the Spanish sister replied. They laugh with amusement when they remember the anxiety of an American journalist who asked them once "if their husbands and children were not worried" about their fate.

#### **Future Imperfect**

"African time" is something that lies between GMT and the "plus-imperfect" future. One morning, Fernando Pessoa quoted to the little girl that the journalists bet would be the next minister of economy: "Where space is infinity and time eternity!" Interviews requested on the first day were never given. The persons either were not there or were busy working on one of the seven commissions of the Congress. The telephone via satellite was out of commission—it would work and then break down. At

\$100 per minute (offered by UNITA), radio reporters could send 10-minute news briefs. At night, the generals tuned in Voice of America, the BBC, and RDP [Portuguese National Radio] International to hear news of "the last UNITA Congress held clandestinely."

But the greatest mystery was the telefax reserved for the press. Journalists would hand in their stories at a wooden hut, where an official guaranteed that they would be sent out "immediately." One guerrilla would take them to another building. Have the stories gone out? "We are working on it," would reply the marathon runner who was proceeding at a snail's pace in the direction of Savimbi's bunker. Later, he would assure the journalists that: "They are on their way!" The newspaper would receive them the next day, and sometimes two days later.

It took 48 hours for PUBLICO to receive a "fax" containing the information that MPLA planes were bombing guerrilla positions every day as part of an offensive launched in February. Mavinga and Lomba, in the center of the country, Kakuxi in Bie Province, and Licua in the South were attacked by planes based in Menongue. The reporter obtained the information from the mouth of the head of Information Services, General Peregrino Huambo, last Thursday afternoon. He added that four persons were killed—two civilians and two guerrillas.

Peregrino Huambo also said that Luanda was concentrating a lot of men and materiel in Cuito-Canaval, specifically troops from the 53rd Brigade and three tactical groups, for the purpose of launching a large-scale operation "to create unrest in the areas controlled by UNITA." A few hours earlier, a FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] communique broadcast by the Angolan National Radio in Nkrumah reported that the rebels had occupied the city of Damba in Uige, and that rebels had launched attacks in Namibe and Bengo Provinces, destroying two bridges in the latter.

#### Pray First, Then Work

The Congress at Kwame Nkrumah base finally took place. It began with a religious service, in which Jonas Savimbi served as the prophet, followed by messages from Joao Soares, who praised the leader and the fighting of the guerrillas, Antonio Maria Pereira, who did not bring any message from Cavaco Silva, but guaranteed that "the PSD was on Savimbi's side," Armando Vara, who delivered a modest message from Jorge Sampaio, Ana Maria Ricou, who conveyed the message that Freitas do Amaral was looking forward to presenting his compliments to the UNITA leader when he becomes president, from George Bush's envoy, who promised that the United States will continue to support the rebels, while stressing the importance of signing the cease-fire and holding free and fair elections, and from Frederick de Klerk's representative, who sent an appealing but vague message of solidarity, advocating an Angola "free of any foreign interference and an economic community" in southern Africa. But, despite the flattering comparison of Savimbi to Moses—the latter did not see the Promised Land, while the black leader will see it—Pretoria's letter was beneath Jamba's expectations,

as it was cautious regarding developments in the near future. And, it maintained a certain equidistance vis-a-vis the two Angolan adversaries.

Specifically, the Seventh Congress confirmed that the cease-fire would be signed at the end of April, and the elections would be held in May 1991, it approved a vote of confidence for the Portuguese mediators and the new political structures that give UNITA the image of a dynamic movement, capable of converting its weapons into pens. Thus, the Congress will meet every four years, and the political committee and the executive committee (UNITA government) were created. Votes on the changes and on renewing Jonas Savimbi's term included the vote of all the members of the philharmonic band, that provided music for the Kwame Nkrumah meetings. The small bit of additional information received was gleaned just a few minutes before the nine Portuguese journalists were to leave the base. Savimbi himself provided the explanations during a last-minute briefing that replaced the interviews requested by each of the reporters.

#### 'Si Vis Pacem Para Bellum'

The journalists went into Savimbi's bunker. "Si vis pacem, para bellum" [if you want peace make war] read the words on the red curtain at the entrance. The general received reporters in a rectangular room surrounded by maps, and invited them to sit down at his right, all facing high officials, such as Vice-President Jeremias Chitunda, Secretary-General Nzau Puna, UNITA's delegate to Lisbon, General Alicerces Mango, or Colonel Jaka Jamba. At the end of the room, behind the leader's secretary, were the words: "Whoever cannot organize or command armed forces should never claim to be free."

Savimbi then announced the creation of the Ministries of the Interior (and Public Order) and Defense, the former to supervise the areas to be abandoned by UNITA troops, and the latter to maintain military administration "in the absence of armed struggle." General Nzau Puna, up to now secretary-general, will head the first ministry, while General Dembo, who commanded the northern front, will direct the second one. Alicerces Mango will replace Puna in the post he has been occupying for the movement. Savimbi went on to say that the deputy secretary-general could not be there because he was serving elsewhere, that Tito Chingunji was in Jamba, and that speculation as to his well-being was MPLA propaganda.

1991—Year of Defense of Angolan Identity for the Conquest of Democracy. The slogan was shouted a thousand times by groups of activists attending the Congress and still echoed in one's ears. The old 1930 Dakota, which, according to rumors, was repaired by the South African secret service to help UNITA, took to the skies, with its lights out, following a route that apparently violated Botswana's and Namibia's air space. It was carrying tired people, who had many more questions than answers. They left behind them the music of Cuando-Cubango and the JUTA (UNITA youth) chorus, with the refrain: "We are blessed that we were born in your time, Dr. Savimbi...."

### When Laughing is the Best Remedy

Working in Jamba is far from a fact-finding visit. Of course sleeping in a wooden hut full of mosquitoes, praying mantises, fat hairy spiders, night butterflies, and moths of all shades is not the same as watching "My Africa" on a video. To the horde of insects is added the heat, the shortage of water, manioc flour, and wild goat meat, available some days, others not, and the threat of a snake of one kind or another, like the one that appeared in a Zairian journalist's hut. Joao Soares, the guest of honor at the Seventh UNITA Congress, mitigated the disappointment of journalists regarding working conditions, from the interviews that were never given to the information omitted.

Antonio Maria Pereira and Ana Maria Ricou, who represented the PSD [Social Democratic Party] and CDS [Social Democratic Center Party], respectively, at the Congress of Angolan rebels, were nearly always the center of attention of the lively assemblyman of the Lisbon chamber. Knowing that the Social-Democratic deputy was not bringing a message from Cavaco to Savimbi, Joao Soares woke up one night to the shouts: "Dr. Antonio Maria Pereira, Dr. Antonio Maria Pereira, Dr. Cavaco is on the telephone, hurry, it is urgent!" And from there he went on to the hut of the envoy of Freitas do Amaral, who had in the meantime managed to overcome his fears of all the vermin and fall asleep.

PSD and CDS, whom Soares accused of joining forces to make life difficult for him, swore to get revenge. But although Maria Ricou still managed to get into the hut of Soares and Armando Vara, who was representing Jorge Sampaio here, and to unmake their beds and exchange the clothes in their suitcases, Antonio Maria Pereira preferred fair play: "I will not respond to the provocations of the minority of the socialist minority," he told journalists, comparing the beauty of the Africa savanna with the condition of Lisbon's parks....

### Mozambique

#### Ressano Garcia Attack 'Clear Message' to Frelimo

*MB0205081891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 1 May 91*

[Text] At least 40 Mozambicans have been killed and many injured in a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] attack on the town of Ressano Garcia on the border between Mozambique and South Africa late last night. More than 160 Renamo members were involved in the attack. About 2,700 residents fled across the border into South Africa shortly after the attack, and were accommodated in Komatipoort and then later repatriated. Chris Olckers and Cameraman Gerard Botes were on the scene within minutes of the attack.

[Begin Olckers video recording] The first shots were fired at about 2300 [2100 GMT] last night after an intensive mortar attack, during which at least 40 mortar bombs were fired at Ressano Garcia. At least 1,000 men, 600 women, and more than 1,100 children started pouring across the

border. Officials of the Department of the Interior, the South African Police and the Defense Force, opened the gates between the two countries. Police and defense force personnel treated the injured who fled into South Africa.

Petrified residents of Ressano Garcia fled the attack, most of them naked children looking for their parents. Torn pieces of clothing could be seen hanging from the razor sharp border fence. At least six people were treated for bullet wounds.

An eyewitness claims that some residents had been gunned down before they could reach the safety of the Lubombo gate at the border. Two men claimed that they had seen at least 18 bodies.

A Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] delegation visited the border post this morning and said that as far as they knew seven Renamo rebels and three citizens were killed in the attack. Twenty-eight of the injured are still being treated at the hospital at Shongwe on the South African side of the border. Nine Frelimo soldiers, some of them armed with AK-47 rifles, also fled to South Africa and were handed to Frelimo authorities later today. This was the first attack on Ressano Garcia in more than a year. According to information so far, no South Africans were injured. [end recording]

Renamo leader Mr. Afonso Dhlakama said the attack at Ressano Garcia was intended as a clear message to the Frelimo government and South Africa.

Mr. Dhlakama said a short while ago from Europe, that Renamo insisted on a peaceful situation to enable negotiations on a cease-fire to continue. Mr. Dhlakame said yesterday's attack was not part of an offensive, but had been launched in self-defense. He said Frelimo forces, supported by Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops, as well as Cuban and Soviet advisers, were still attacking Renamo. These attacks continued despite the fact that the fifth round of peace talks were to start in Rome tomorrow.

Mr. Dhlakama said Renamo was prepared to ratify a cease-fire in Rome, provided that its demands for democratic rights were discussed. This included matters such as human rights, multiparty elections, freedom of speech, an independent judiciary, a defense force and police force representing the nation, and an impartial interim government following the cease-fire.

#### Rome Peace Talks Set To Begin 3 May

*MB0205104491 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 May 91*

[Text] The sixth round of talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] has once again been postponed. This was disclosed to our station this morning by Mozambican journalist Tomas Vieira Mario, who quoted Transportations and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza.

Guebuza said the Mozambican delegation is holding permanent talks with the mediators. He added that the mediators are finalizing details for the beginning of the talks, which will probably be tomorrow.



## Benin

### Soglo Sends Reassurances on 'Improved' Health

AB2904115191 Cotonou Domestic Service in French  
0615 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Nicephore Soglo, the president of the Republic has sent a message of reassurance and gratitude from the Val de Grace hospital in France. I am in excellent physical and intellectual shape, the head of state said. Television watchers might have seen him walking by himself yesterday. President Soglo, who is undergoing physiotherapy, has thereby put an end to rumors about his health. The president of the Republic sincerely thanked French political and medical authorities as well as all Beninese who have continually prayed for his recovery. Let us listen to the president of the Republic of Benin speaking from France:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr. President, since your health has improved remarkably, how long do you intend to stay here?

[Soglo] I still have some health (?problems) following the hard times I went through during the electoral campaign of the past two months. I need to make sure that I am definitely healed. I am still undergoing physiotherapy, that is to say learning to walk again and to make the movements I lost. I also lost a lot of weight during the electoral campaign, but now, I can say that I shall go to a convalescence facility to spend some time there to improve upon health.

[Reporter] Do you have a special message for the Beninese people?

[Soglo] I must say, frankly, that I was deeply moved by the messages of sympathy and friendship I received during my ordeal and, above all, by the support I received from the people as a whole. I know that there are [words indistinct], but I believe that [words indistinct] everything is possible judging from current events. I was also deeply moved by the reactions of children who [words indistinct]. I believe that I will gradually resume my activities and would like to conclude by expressing my full gratitude to the French Government, the Val de Grace Hospital medical team, and government officials who literally took great care of me. I must say that I have a special message for the French people and (?Government). I could not have been in better hands. That is why I made it a point to inform the Beninese people about it. [end recording]

## Burkina Faso

### Compaore Views Trade Unions, Democratization

AB3004182391 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Interview with President Blaise Compaore by James Dabire of the BURKINA NEWS AGENCY in Ouagadougou on 26 April—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Dabire] Comrade President, the government recently decided to put in place a national

collective wage agreement. Could you explain to us the philosophy that guided the government in putting such a new institution in place?

[Compaore] I think one may note that in the world of labor, there are three key industrial partners, so to speak. These are, of course, the employees, the employers, and the state. In the past, we noticed that these partners were somehow not on the same wavelength. The national collective wage agreement is designed to end this discrepancy so as to enable these partners to play a much more effective role in the control and direction of the policies of the political forces and in resolving issues related to the protection of workers' rights. In other words, this is a fundamental aspect of the democratic process and we expect that through this permanent consultation, the three industrial partners will henceforth be able to intervene positively in all matters relating to the world of labor.

[Dabire] Comrade President, one of the components of the national collective wage agreement comprises the trade unions. Now, we notice that most of them are experiencing internal problems which they generally attribute to interference from the government. Would you like to make a special appeal to the trade unions so that they close ranks and confer more meaningfully with the other partners?

[Compaore] Indeed, it must be admitted that in the past, relations were not always healthy between the trade unions, the employers, and the state. We really think, however, that this is not solely the result of government action. It should also be admitted that in some trade unions there were internal problems linked to organization and management methods. Today, however, the appeal we are making to the trade unions is, of course, that they should rest assured of our determination to create conditions that will bolster trade unionism and seize the opportunities that we have provided today—the consultation factors enshrined in the national collective wage agreement—to ensure greater support for their movement. I would also like to emphasize that their actions would always be more effective and more dynamic if there would be concerted action—in other words, if there would be a union among them that would organize them to act much more positively instead of in the haphazard manner observed in the past.

[Dabire] Comrade President, do you, however, have a special appeal to make to the former trade unions so that they may come together and work more toward consultation among themselves?

[Compaore] Well, obviously, we appeal to all the trade unions to participate not only as activists seeking better living conditions for their membership, but also to confer with the other partners to make their actions more dynamic and more effective. They should also be able to make use of all these consultation factors existing today with the national collective wage agreement, with the actual arrangements existing within the framework of the state, so as to strengthen their trade union activity and equally support our society's production efforts.

[Dabire] Comrade President, since our country is engaged in a democratization process, we would like to know whether after 2 June, a body or a framework is planned for political parties and other organizations to ensure smooth presidential and legislative elections.

[Compaore] On this issue, I must say that the provisions of the electoral code are very clear. They enable all parties to monitor the electoral process and ensure the control of electoral operations starting with the population census and up to the proclamation of results. In this regard, we think that after adopting the constitution, we will be sure to hold a roundtable with all political and social partners—that is to say, all those who support this democratization process. We will set up a consultative body with all these partners so that they can monitor the work of the National Organization Committee, but also any initiative taken by the head of state and the government so as to ensure the successful implementation of this democratization process.

[Dabire] You are certainly aware of the fact that people have been wondering whether the military will take part in the current democratization process. I want to know whether a soldier who intends to run in the various elections should simply resign from the Army or be seconded. I want to know whether the same texts apply when an Army officer is appointed to the Cabinet.

[Compaore] In our draft constitution, civic and political rights are obviously granted to the military. In the case of an electoral contest—I mean when a soldier wants to run for office—the provisions of the constitution state, however, that he must be seconded or granted leave of absence. We also think that in creating the best conditions for the Army to carry out its mission, we will take measures so that the soldiers who hold permanent jobs in our Armed Forces can still exercise their political and civic rights in different organizations but refrain from assuming responsibilities in the executive bodies of political parties. This will be effective following adoption of the constitution. Concerning the Cabinet members you mentioned, they are Army officers who have simply been seconded to the civil service to assume governmental duties.

[Dabire] Thank you, Comrade President.

## The Gambia

### Subversion Against Other Nations Termed 'Crime'

AB2704173791 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT  
27 Apr 91

[Text] Banjul, April 27 (AFP)—Subversion carried out from Gambia against a foreign country will be considered a crime under a law passed by the Gambian parliament Friday.

Justice Minister Hassan Jallow told parliament the new legislation aimed to make crimes such as trying to overthrow a foreign government, assassinate a member of its government or stage an invasion from Gambian territory punishable by life imprisonment.

Senegal has in the past accused Gambia of allowing Casamance separatists in the south of the country to use Gambia for its rear bases.

Parliament also adopted a law setting up a national press council whose aim, according to Information Minister James Alkali Gaye, was to modernize the press.

Among other duties, the council is to draw up a code of conduct for journalists. The Gambian journalists' union had asked for the council to be established.

## Ivory Coast

### Paper Calls Houphouet-Boigny Tribalist

AB3004134891 Abidjan NOUVEL HORIZON  
in French 22 Apr 91 p 2

[Raphael Lakpe article: "As a Tribalist, Houphouet Is A Danger For The Country"]

[Excerpts] *Because he is of the Baoule ethnic group and president of the Republic and because Konan Bedie, is a Baoule and speaker of the National Assembly, another Baoule should not canvass for the post of Democratic Party of Ivory Coast (PDCI) secretary general. These were Felix Houphouet-Boigny's words at the opening of the PDCI extraordinary congress on Friday, 12 April (ref. our report on page 4). Felix Houphouet-Boigny has inadvertently admitted two facts: the failure of his union policy, and the mainly tribal nature of his government.*

Soon after the independence of African countries, the philosophy underlying the restoration of single parties in Africa south of the Sahara was the need to build the nations. It was said that colonization had bequeathed to us states and not nations. Concerning Ivory Coast, people referred to a mosaic of ethnic groups with a view to discrediting our linguistic groupings. To bring together 60 ethnic groups to form one nation there was the need for a single party, "otherwise, every ethnic group would be tempted to form its own political party." We would then end up with 60 political groupings. Now that the country has returned to the multiparty system do these explanations conform to reality? No, not at all!

To uphold this despotic system, the elections which took place before independence within a multiparty system and which brought Houphouet-Boigny and his party to the head of all the political groupings were erased from our country's history. It is not because Houphouet is a Baoule that he was supported by the people from the forest regions, the Great West, and the East. It is not because Houphouet is a Baoule that Gon Coulibaly, the patriarch, adopted him and stood for the Territorial Assembly choosing Korhogo, capital of the Senoufo Region, as his electoral constituency. We said in this same column that a politician is a man who, at any given moment in history, embodies the aspirations of the people.

It is in line with this principle that Houphouet-Boigny, the trade union leader, presenting himself as the defender of farmers, was supported by them. His speech at that time



expressed the concerns of the majority of our relatives. It is not because he is a Baoule or because he was born into gold. By considering himself first as a Baoule president, Houphouet has betrayed the farmers. Having failed to make the necessary change in his mind, his integration policy can only be a failure. A president of the Republic who reasons in terms of ethnic groupings is a danger for his compatriots because ethnocentrism is the worst social thought. It inevitably creates interethnic conflicts.

One can, therefore, deduce from all this that it is because Houphouet is a Baoule that he made it a point for Konan Bedie to succeed him as president of the Republic. That would constitute the second of 10 generations to govern us. Is it possible to deduce then that it is because they are not Baoules that Houphouet eliminated Philippe-Gregoire Yace (1980 congress) "politically," as well as Emmanuel Dioulo, two Ivoirians who seemed to threaten the chain of Baoules appointed by divine will to preside over the destiny of our country? [passage omitted]

We can now easily understand why Koffi Gadeau and Konan Bledou, during their tour of the Central Region, explained the multiparty system as a war between a Bete (Gbagbo) and a Baoule (Houphouet). To them, according to witnesses in that region, Gbagbo, who is a Bete, wants to kill Houphouet who is a Baoule. There cannot be a more revolting speech for the natives of the region. In Yamoussoukro, the mayor of the town, Jean Konan Banny, whose family lives in the Dida Region, continually berates the Betes.

PDCI dignitaries definitely seek to turn the democratic debate into an ethnic quarrel. On one hand, they make Baoules believe that it is on their behalf that they are ruling and amassing wealth and, on the other hand, they attack the leader of the biggest opposition party. By so doing, they want to create situations like those in Liberia. [passage omitted]

## Liberia

### Sawyer Offers NPFL Supreme Court Choices

AB3004220291 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT  
30 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Freetown, April 30 (AFP)—Liberia's interim president Amos Sawyer has proposed allowing the country's main rebel group to choose two of the five Supreme Court justices, in a further bid to appease defiant guerrilla leader Charles Taylor.

Monrovia Radio monitored here said Mr. Sawyerr told legislators Monday that under his plan, Mr. Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) would pick two judges while a third would be chosen in consultation between the NPFL and a rival rebel faction led by Prince Johnson. [passage omitted]

Mr. Sawyer also said that his government was planning to submit a bill in the legislative assembly guaranteeing the "full protection of all combatants from presecution."

He proposed to set up a special commission headed by Mr. Johnson to rehabilitate former combatants.

He said the mandate of his administration was limited to the repatriation and resettlement of some 700,000 Liberian refugees living in neighboring countries ahead of elections scheduled for October.

Mr. Sawyer accused the NPFL of aggravating problems facing the refugees "by invading" neighboring Sierra Leone last month. "By accepting to destabilize Sierra Leone, the NPFL has engendered considerable ill-will among the rank and file Sierra Leoneans against Liberians."

He said thousands of Liberians were making their way to Freetown from other parts of Sierra Leone in hopes of being repatriated.

Meanwhile, Liberia's ambassador Albert Karpah said in a press release that more than 200 Liberian refugees have been captured and taken away to the Taylor Headquarters at Gbarnga from eastern Sierra Leone by rebels who invaded the country March 23.

The ambassador who returned from combat zones at the weekend urged Mr. Taylor to "withdraw his forces from Sierra Leone and refrain from using Liberian territory for unprovoked attacks against other countries."

"Mr. Taylor should realize that enough is enough and the Liberian people he seeks to lead want nothing but peace," he said.

Hundreds of Sierra Leone university students on Monday staged a peaceful demonstration in the capital calling on the United Nations and other powers to assist Sierra Leone (?at) putting an end to what they called "the prevailing carnage being inflicted by the rebels."

The students, carrying banners reading "Give us the help you rendered to Kuwait," marched to the U.N. headquarters here, the U.S. and Soviet embassies and the British High Commission.

They said their actions were motivated by the alleged murder of several colleagues by rebels and the detention of seven others in rebel camps at Pujehun, a key town 40 kilometers (25 miles) west of the border with Liberia.

### Sawyer Addresses Legislative Assembly 29 Apr

AB3004184391 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] The government says it will never fail in its efforts to repatriate all Liberian refugees and will spare no effort in doing so. The statement was contained in a speech delivered yesterday by the president at the Capitol Building in Monrovia during the induction of officers of the Interim Legislative Assembly, ILA.

In another development, the task of rebuilding, the Liberian leader has said, will require sacrifices. He said the period required patriotism now. The Liberian leader called on the nation to suppress all ambitions to suck the lifeblood of the Liberian economy, seek personal benefits in

the death of our people, or reduce our search for peace into the search for joy, as he put it. The president reminded Liberians that the process of rebuilding the country cannot be achieved in the absence of lasting peace, and spoke of efforts to accommodate the National Patriotic Front of Liberia at the all-Liberia national conference.

The president who was speaking yesterday in Monrovia congratulated the cochairmen of the all-Liberia national conference and delegates who, he said, demonstrated true patriotism and patience at the conference.

Meanwhile, a call has been made to Liberians to seek to remove the course of the Presidency by strengthening the legislature and the judiciary. [sentence as heard] The president noted that this goal cannot be accomplished if we do not [word indistinct] properly.

## Niger

### Tuaregs Trial Suspended While Court Examined

*AB2504204091 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Apr 91*

[Text] This morning a very large number of people went to the Niamey sports hall to attend the trial of what is here called the Tchín-Tabaradene affair. Our reporter Moukaila Inazadan, who was there this morning, has the details:

[Begin recording] Today, Thursday, 25 April at 0830, the Niamey sports hall was besieged by a little over 2,000 people. Indeed, this was because the trial of what is known as the Tchín-Tabaradene affair was to take place there. The town of Kolo was first proposed as the venue for the trial, whose historic significance is certainly of the utmost importance for all Niger citizens. After Kolo, Tera and (Tindivia) were proposed, but the public character of the trial [words indistinct] no by the lawyers. After many consultations, the trial was postponed to today in the sports hall.

At 0930, the public started getting nervous as the lawyers, judges, and even the defendants were not around for the beginning of the trial. Shortly after 1000, the three groups were introduced to the public, but was the trial going to take place? That is the question everyone is now asking because of an administrative point raised by the 12 counsels in favor of their clients. Indeed, the counsels in charge of this Tchín-Tabaradene affair allegedly questioned how representative the judges were and whether they were selected in accordance with the law and whether the procedures adopted were null. All this means, according to them, that the judges do not have the authority to try, and this is why the defense called on the public prosecutor to set the defendants free immediately. What is now obvious is that nothing indicates that the trial will begin. Currently, the hearing is suspended, and the jury withdrew to examine how representative the court is.

It is worth stressing that the Tchín-Tabaradene affair is made of three cases—that of (Toumpamine), which the judges propose to deal with first, that of (Iferouane), and that of Tchín-Tabaradene. In all, 45 detainees will answer accusations of plotting and disturbing law and order with

a view toward invading and looting. They are also accused of attacking and resisting security forces, as well as organizing an insurrectional movement in Niger. As one can see, the trial of Tchín-Tabaradene is of interest to the entire country, and this is certainly why there are so many people here at the sports hall. Let us hope that justice will prevail. At least, this is everyone's wish here at the sports hall. [end recording]

### Opposition Party Protests Trial

*AB2504231891 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Apr 91*

[Text] In Agadez, a popular march was staged this morning by the militants of various opposition parties to demonstrate their disagreement, primarily with the trial on the Tchín-Tabaradene, Iferouane, and Toumpamine affairs. Correspondent Interkabaye Salmoudane has the details from Agadez:

[Begin recording] Indeed, it was an impressive crowd that marched from one end of Agadez City to the other and then to the prefecture with the main objective of expressing their disagreement with the government over the trial of those involved in the Tchín-Tabaradene affair and the 9 February blunder against the students.

The Union for Democracy and Social Progress, Amana, which was among the marching parties, has thus joined all the democratic forces demanding that these affairs be examined by a sovereign national conference and not by what the demonstrators call a masquerade organized by the government to divert the Nigerois' attention.

A document containing all the demands was handed over to the general secretary of the Prefecture of Agadez to be conveyed to the appropriate authorities. The march, which went from the Agmanez ward up to the prefecture more than 4 km away, was well conducted by the organizers and very peaceful. [end recording]

### Ethnic Considerations Viewed

*AB2604155491 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Apr 91*

[Text] The Democratic Association for Liberty and Development [ADLD] is represented at the trial of the Tchín-Tabaradene affair by three of its executive members who are serving as defense lawyers. (Ismael Yenkoid), the association's chairman, expresses the ADLD's opinion on the current stage of the trial to our reporter Oumar Kolo:

[Begin recording] [(Yenkoid)] We will follow this trial from beginning to end, and if it appears that the law is being violated, we reserve the right to say so and to voice our criticisms. Concerning the trial itself, we have adopted a position of principle because it involves the loss of human lives, which implies the violation of human life. The ADLD, therefore, strongly condemns this violation of the right to live, and evidently, demands the clarification of these events in general and the adoption of all necessary measures in order to determine those responsible for this affair, and to enable the necessary decisions to be made.

We demand and insist that all light be shed on this affair. It is not a question of simply accusing people of threatening state security. There is also a need to examine the root causes of this affair and to weed out all those who are directly or indirectly involved in it. We, therefore, demand a general investigation into this affair so that all those involved can be found out. At the present stage, I believe that it is difficult for the ADLD to go into details. I have just mentioned that we are following this trial, and that if it appears that the law is being violated, we reserve the right to criticize this.

[Kolo] Some people want to turn this affair into an ethnic problem. What does your association think about this attitude?

[(Yenkoid)] Yes, Mr. Oumar Kolo, you are right in putting this question to me because we of the ADLD consider this an extremely relevant issue. In the present context, we are aware that it is a very sensitive problem. We of the ADLD believe that there is no need to view problems within the context of ethnic and even geographic origins of individuals.

Concerning this point, we even believe that you journalists should help ensure that these problems are not tackled from an ethnic angle, but rather from the angle of individuals belonging, essentially, to the Niger nation. This is because it is often heard on the national or foreign radios that individuals from this or that tribe have attacked this or that region. Such an attitude, in our view, cannot help in tackling the problem at a national level. We believe that when an individual attacks someone's residence, people should not say that a Djerma or a Hausa or a Tuareg has attacked someone's residence.

In such matters, it is important to avoid saying that the Tuaregs have attacked this region or the Hausas have attacked that region. It is better to simply say that some Niger nationals have attacked this or that region. I believe this is the only way in which we can avoid ambiguities and also eliminate this problem of viewing everything from an ethnic perspective, a problem we are confronted with in this country. Unfortunately, this is a weapon that some people want to use in ruling the nation. In conclusion, we of the ADLD, believe that those people involved in the affair are Niger nationals and nothing else, and this problem should be examined from the national angle and from that angle alone. [end recording]

#### 44 Tuaregs Acquitted of Charges

AB2804122291 Dakar PANA in English 1200 GMT  
28 Apr 91

[Text] Niamey, 28 April (ANP/PANA)—The 44 persons from the Tuareg ethnic group in Niger facing trial on security charges in the attack tagged Tchén-Tabaradene affair were acquitted Saturday after they were declared not guilty, according to judicial sources.

The 44 persons were tried at the omnispport stadium in Niamey for the part they played in three separate attacks in Toufaminir (northern Niger), Ifrouane and Tchén-Tabaradene.

The trial, which was to have started on 18 April was postponed to 22 April and finally started last Thursday [25 April] after students and trade unions protested demanding that the trial be made in public.

#### Nigeria

##### Bauchi Death Toll Reportedly Reaches 246

AB2704200691 Paris AFP in English 1939 GMT  
27 Apr 91

[Text] Bauchi, Nigeria, April 27 (AFP)—Gravediggers buried 246 bodies of victims of clashes between Muslims and Christians earlier in the week in this northeastern Nigerian town, authoritative sources said Saturday.

The gravediggers counted 184 bodies in the Muslim cemetery and 62 in the Christian cemetery, the sources said. Fifty-two bodies had been decapitated, most of them Christians.

Earlier estimates had put the number of dead around 200 from the clashes, which also affected the surrounding region, and some unofficial tallies have put the total as high as 500.

Tension remained high in Bauchi and throughout the surrounding region as rumors of fresh violence continued to circulate despite a general return to calm.

The military governor of the state of Bauchi, Colonel Abu Ali, denounced the rumors in a radio address on Friday. He specifically referred to a rumor that new rioting would break out Friday afternoon after Muslim afternoon prayers.

In fact, the worshipers remained inside their mosque and the streets remained calm and under the control of security forces. However, the bloody clashes on Monday and Wednesday and the fresh rumors had completely paralyzed economic activity in Bauchi. Banks, government offices, newspapers and most businesses were still closed on Friday, causing some shortages among the population.

In addition, while hundreds of Christians fled the city, most were unable to leave and took refuge at military bases where they were fed by authorities.

Rumors of clashes also circulated on Friday in Jos, the capital of the neighboring state of Plateau, which has a large Christian community, but witnesses said no fighting had taken place.

The state has put increased security measures into effect, authoritative sources said.

Clashes were also reported earlier in the week in the neighboring towns of Tafawa Balewa, Toro and Ningi.

##### Anglican Bishop on Foreign Involvement

AB0105205191 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 30 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While the Nigerian Government tries to uncover the roots of the religious violence that gripped Bauchi in



northern Nigeria last week, the area has been visited by a senior Christian delegation. Over 100 people were killed in the violence between Christians and Muslims, and many churches were burned down. Yesterday, a delegation of the Christian Association of Nigeria visited Bauchi. It was led by Nigeria's Anglican archbishop, the Most Reverend Joseph Adetiloye. David Bamford spoke to him in Lagos and asked him what they had seen:

[Begin recording] [Adetiloye] We saw that a lot of devastation was carried out on the churches, especially churches of (Cockhill,) Baptists, Roman Catholic, Anglican, Christ Apostolic, and other churches and vicarages, and cars and coaches were burned down. As to our own Anglican Church, the church was burned, the vicarage was burned, and the night watchman was killed also. We tried after visiting the scenes of riot to see the governor and the government officials.

[Bamford] You went to the governor's office?

[Adetiloye] Yes, we went to the governor's office, but unfortunately the governor was not around; neither was his deputy, nor any senior government official. But we did leave a message that we came to town to inspect the areas of devastation and to give our condolence and sympathy to all the victims and the government.

[Bamford] Do you think it was a deliberate (?slap ) that nobody was there to (?talk to you) on the government side?

[Adetiloye] From the human point of view, it looked like a possibility because the government was aware that we were coming, and somehow, it was published in some of the dailies that the Christian Association will be going there, even though on our side we did not formally inform the governor that we would be coming. But all things considered, it looked as if it was probably a deliberate absence.

[Bamford] The Christian Association has put out a statement somewhat critical of the government for not protecting the Christians. Why is this?

[Adetiloye] The reason is that we have had a number of waves of religious confrontations in this country. And from our own point of view as Christians, it appeared as if we have always been on the receiving end. And we were feeling that if the security agents did their work properly, the government should have been aware of what was coming on and should have been in a position to prevent the recurrence of religious violence. I think this is why we were critical.

[Bamford] How, in your own mind, can it be that Christians and Muslims, who, most of the time live happily side by side in Nigeria, could suddenly turn against each other? How does this happen?

[Adetiloye] I believe that what is now happening cannot be totally divorced of [as heard] the world fundamentalist movement. Iran, Libya, and some of these very fundamental Islamic leaders have been coming in and sending papers in. So, this may be responsible for the sudden upsurge. And also, some people rumor it—how far it is true I do not know—that these groups of Muslims believe that

it is their duty to islamize Nigeria in particular and the whole of Africa and the world.

[Bamford] You do not think that there is any question of Christian provocation involved?

[Adetiloye] So far, I do not think so, but if that is so, that would be a great pity. [end recording]

#### **Katsina Governor Warns Students Against Rioting** *AB2904214491 Kaduna Domestic Service in English* 1700 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] The Katsina State governor, Colonel John Madaki, has threatened to close down any institution permanently in the state in the event of any riot by students. Addressing the students of the Katsina Polytechnic and those of the Federal College of Education, Col. Madaki advised the students to avoid being used by misguided elements in the society for their own selfishness. He assured the students that government will do everything possible to create a conducive atmosphere for learning in the state. He warned staff of the institutions to avoid inciting students to embark on unnecessary demonstrations, adding that any person arrested will be dealt with. He then prayed for peace, unity, and understanding among the people of the state and hoped that the unfortunate incident of last week will never be repeated.

#### **Gongola State Bans Open Air Preaching** *AB2904090991 Lagos Domestic Service in English* 0600 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] The Gongola State Government has banned all forms of open air preaching indefinitely. A statement from the Office of the Governor explained that the ban became necessary in view of recent religious crises in some parts of the country. It added that the ban covered open air preaching and the use of public address systems. The government urged religious leaders and their followers to be law-abiding and adhere to the ban. It also advised members of the public to shun rumor-mongering.

### **Sierra Leone**

#### **UK To Assist Country in Fighting Rebels** *AB0105092291 Freetown Domestic Service* in English 2000 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] This morning, the outgoing British high commissioner to Sierra Leone, Mr. Derek Patridge, who is dean of the diplomatic corps, informed Vice President Jusu-Sheriff of Britain's decision to assist Sierra Leone in its efforts to fight off the rebel incursion. Paying a farewell courtesy call on the vice president, the envoy said that with the kind of support coming from friendly countries against the unprovoked invasion, he was confident that Sierra Leone will overcome her aggressor. He described this year as a significant period in which Sierra Leone is actively considering the adoption of political changes, and hoped that the rebel incursion will in no way interfere with the process.

Thanking the high commissioner, Dr. Jusu-Sheriff said that Sierra Leone is appreciative of Britain's military assistance in our hour of need. He said no matter how small that might be, this is not the first time this country is receiving assistance from Britain. He assured the envoy that government is committed to ensuring that the recommendations of the constitutional review commission are looked into without let or hindrance.

**Refugees Said Captured Near Border by NPFL**

*AB0105214491 Freetown Domestic Service  
in English 2000 GMT 1 May 91*

[Text] More than 200 Liberian refugees have been captured and taken away from border towns in Sierra Leone by rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia led by Charles Taylor, the Liberian ambassador in Sierra Leone, Major General Albert Karpah, said in a press release yesterday. Ambassador Karpah appealed to the rebels to respect the Geneva Convention governing the status of refugees, as they have been dispersed and displaced for the

second time. He also appealed to the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, Charles Taylor, to withdraw his forces from Sierra Leone and refrain from using Liberian territory for unprovoked attacks against other countries.

Making the appeal on his return to Freetown after assessing the situation in the east, Ambassador Karpah said the cross border incursions into Sierra Leone by rebels of the NPFL were a blatant violation of the territorial rights of Sierra Leone, and a threat to the peace and security of the West African subregion. He commended President Joseph Momoh, the government, and gallant men and women of the Armed Forces of Sierra Leone, as well as the contingents of the Republic of Guinea and the Federal Republic of Nigeria for what they have been doing to contain the ugly situation. Ambassador Karpah, accompanied by former Senator James K. Charlie of Liberia, visited the Government Hospital in Kenema, where many victims, including Liberian refugees, were being treated for bullet wounds sustained in crossfire while trying to escape.

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